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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Wars on Holding Concerns

Little Entente Backs Austria

Wall Street Reacts to Gold

Amelia Earhart Takes the Air

Australian Wins From Perry

Senator Long Overruns Radio

WASHINGTON listens to the Federal Trade Commission's report that holding company groups have often paid extravagant prices for stocks in their fights for control. This is one more big gun in the President's campaign to end or curb the utility holding concerns. It follows Representative Rayburn's attack in which he charged the holding companies with defeating income taxes, paying astonishing salaries and bonuses, and appropriating large sums rightly belonging to stockholders, and the White House showing that the federal utilities undertakings do not endanger widows and orphans because insurance and similar companies have little invested in holding company securities. The Federal Trade Commission also reports formation of a new type of holding company for transfer purposes and links the investment bankers close to the great holding structures. Rayburn's arraignment of the holding company is severe indeed—"This master is soulless, impersonal, intangible and well-nigh all-powerful."

¶ The Little Entente issues a communiqué expressing satisfaction with the Franco-Italian agreements, which asked it to support the independence of Austria. Of the three sister states, Czechoslovakia concurs completely with the Laval-Mussolini ideas; Roumania remains suspicious; Yugoslavia fears Italy's influence may grow too strong. They will, however, join whole-heartedly in resisting any encroachment upon Austria from without. But if from without or within attempt is made to restore the Hapsburg throne—Well, the Little Entente promises some real opposition.

¶ Wall Street experiences excitement and heavy trading as brokers realize possible effect of a Supreme Court decision reversing the New Deal on gold. If the court rules that the President exceeded constitutional rights in abrogating gold payments on bonds, the outstanding gold clause securities may add billions under the present revalued dollar in principal and interest. Meanwhile, Attorney General Cummings concludes his argument in support of the President's action before the Supreme Court. The Government's briefs are filled with legal arguments and citations, but not the Attorney General's verbal plea—He appears to rest New Deal legislation mainly upon the basis of economic and social necessity.

¶ Honolulu, failing to persuade Amelia Earhart Putnam not to attempt a lone flight to California, sends her away in the moonlight with its blessing. At breakfast time she radios she is 1200 miles away, half the distance, and at intervals tells of her progress, "enjoying the scenery, listening to music from mainland radio stations." Amelia Earhart was first woman passenger to fly the Atlantic, then first woman to fly it solo. She was first woman to fly an autogiro, first woman to make a transcontinental non-stop flight, first woman to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross—Courage, poise and modesty give her a first place in the world's heart.

¶ Australia sees Jack Crawford, its Davis Cup star, win back the Australian tennis championship from Fred Perry of England. Crawford and Vivian McGrath also defeat Perry and George Patrick Hughes in the doubles. Dorothy Round, Wimbledon titleholder, is more fortunate and wins the Australian woman's singles for England. Fred Perry still holds the Wimbledon and American championships. His triple-crown is broken—But what a mighty man with the racquet he had to be ever to weld it together.

¶ A New York City radio station has its first experience with a speaker who won't cut off. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana is deep in explaining the "third year of the Roosevelt depression" and the Long plan for sharing the wealth when his allotted 30 minutes is up. The announcer waves a dismissing arm at the statesman and a musical number prepares to start up, but the Louisiana lion roars ahead for another full 15 minutes. Perhaps the Senator was justified—It would have to be very sweet music to soothe a national audience like his promised ride to riches.

¶ American and European music lovers enshrine the memory of Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Although the famous coloratura soprano retired from the Metropolitan at the height of her long success in 1909, she has remained a musical force as teacher and guide. This child of a violin teacher in Poland was violinist and pianist as well as singer. Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan says, "She was one of the purest and most complete glories of this theater." It was more than her musical genius that inspired Critic W. J. Henderson's appraisal—"Supreme in song, still more supreme in love."

# Curley Hotly Pursues Fin Com Bills for Stronger Police Filed Curtain Rises on Relief Drive

### Fin Com Fire Blazing

With sparks flying, Governor Curley today endeavored to produce evidence showing that a Boston Finance Commission member had received fees from contractors dealing with the Boston City Council. If evidence of such a connection proves adequate, Commissioner J. J. Donahue will be charged with violating a city law.

This was the specific legal point around which revolved today's hearing before the Executive Council, at which Governor Curley is endeavoring to bring about dismissal of Finance Commission members.

No actual proof that the city law was violated had been presented at noon. The hearing, however, was scheduled to continue through afternoon and evening.

"We will dig out everything there is to know, and more," the Governor said.

The particular law involved states that a member of the Finance Commission may not make contracts with the City Council, nor represent any party who makes such contracts.

The Governor obviously endeavored to show that many members of the commission were subject to influence from politicians and contractors on the side. To this end, Mr. Curley directly charged that a former chairman of the commission, Judge Kaplan, was dominated by one George R. Mutter, one-time head of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Mutter, the Governor said, ran the commission through Mr. Kaplan.

Yesterday saw the Executive Council refuse for the second time to remove Finance Commissioner J. J. Donahue. "Insufficient evidence," the Council's five Republican members replied to the thwarted Governor.

Mr. Donahue admitted receiving fees amounting to nearly $22,000 from damage cases against the city of Boston, in which he was attorney—during the time that he was on the Finance Commission.

"In each instance," Mr. Donahue insisted, "I took on the case previous to joining the commission. I maintain that it was right and proper to carry the cases to conclusion."

This was the upshot of the eight gruelling hours of inquisition over which the Governor presided yesterday. The Council heard Mr. Donahue's admissions and the Curley accusation—refused to consider them sufficient ground for dismissal—listened to additional and less important evidence.

At the close, an ominous statement from Governor Curley set up a wave of rumors. "This case may find its way to the District Attorney's office yet," he said. If such a move is made by the Governor, criminal prosecution against the commission member in the courts may result.

### Police Measures Filed

A substitute for police unification, calling for a large measure of state control over all local police forces, was today before the Massachusetts Legislature, on petition of the Bar Association of the city of Boston.

An advisory council of five, with a new bureau of police investigation to collect information, would consider regular and full reports on local pplice efficiency. It would make detailed recommendations to the various police units, and set

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# Intellectual Freedom Urged For Education

## Harvard President Calls for an Awakening to the Situation

## Inertia Is Charged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 12—A challenge to academic combat to counteract increasing signs of intellectual inertia in fields of advanced learning was hurled at educators here today by Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, in an address which many listeners interpreted as a ringing explanation for Harvard's refusal of Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl's recently proffered scholarship. Amherst College conferred a doctor of laws degree upon President Conant.

Dr. Conant's address was in effect a vigorous shake, designed to rouse the modern university out of its implied lethargy. He didn't mention Dr. Hanfstaengl by name, but his scholarly defiance of a static tendency in realms of intellectual research led him to observe that universities and colleges in Germany "have suffered a devastating persecution."

**Connect Attack**

The close association of Dr. Hanfstaengl, a Harvard alumnus, with the Hitler Government led many of Dr. Conant's hearers to connect his attack on the "fanatic social reformer" with the incident arising out of Harvard's refusal of Dr. Hanfstaengl's proposed $1000 scholarship designed to enable an outstanding Harvard student to study a year in Germany.

"A group movement supported by a dogmatic philosophy," Dr. Conant declared, "and rushing toward an apparently definite goal is necessarily impatient of the detached thinker and observer and will ride him down at the slightest provocation. The scholar's faith in the human mind is a faith alien to the fanatic social reformer, who will attack it with every conceivable weapon. Such has been the case in countless localized combats during the development of the universities, such was the case during one phase of the English Puritan rebellion, such is the case in Germany today."

**Aligns Dogma Against**

The issue interpreted by the youthful-appearing Harvard President aligned dogma against intellectual freedom. He asked whether forthcoming generations would find values in a system of thought closed and complete or nearly so, or by forging ahead by means of an unshackled intellectualism, inspired by its faith in the intelligence of man.

Admitting that the world of learning might conceivably be overwhelmed by social forces beyond its control, Dr. Conant said that "whether or not we go down fighting" might be vitally significant to another generation.

The fiber of the faculty which this intellectual militancy demands, necessitates, in Dr. Conant's opinion, having "our share of thoughtful rebels" in the universities and colleges.

**Strictly Academic**

The conflict, he declared, should be strictly academic, "a combat of sound learning and thoughtful scholarship, but unless the fundamental issues are to a considerable degree vital to the world, the struggle may

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## And She's Flying the Pacific Alone

**Amelia Earhart Putnam**

**Piloting Her Own Plane, Just as She Designs Her Own Costumes, Miss Earhart's Accomplishments Cover as Wide a Range as That Which Places This Self-Designed Travelling Outfit in Sharp Contrast to Her Usual Mop of Wind-Blown Hair, Grease-Spotted Dungarees and Helmet Which Constitute Her Flying Equipment.**

# Oakland Hears Miss Earhart Is Nearing Coast

## Exact Position Not Known but Evidently About 600 Miles Out

## Races Storm East

### Her Signals 'O. K.' Grow Plainer—Ship Last Reported 8000 Feet Up

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Signals from Amelia Earhart Putnam's plane were getting "much stronger," Western Union reported today in picking up a message, "Everything O. K.," from the flier at 9:20 a. m. (Pacific standard time, 12:20 p. m. eastern standard time). Her plane, bound from Honolulu to California, again had ascended to 8000 feet.

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Amelia Earhart Putnam roared toward Oakland from Honolulu today, her clear, calm voice frequently messaging "All O. K." as the red and gold monoplane ate up the last miles of her hazardous 2400-mile journey.

Estimates of radio station listeners placed her position approximately 500 miles off the coast at 8 a. m. Pacific standard time, 11 a. m. Eastern standard time, although her exact location was not known because they said she had refused ocnsistently to give her position.

If she stepped her monoplane up to its maximum speed of 225 miles an hour she should arrive here well before noon, unless she decided at the last minute to push onward to Salt Lake City to break her nonstop record.

Lieut. Commander Clarence Williams, who plotted the flier's course, said at Burbank he figured she should have been 613 miles off the Pacific coast at 7:13 a. m. Pacific standard time, 10:13 a. m. Eastern standard time.

**Silence on Location Mystifies**

He declared he was exasperated at her failure to radiocast her location, saying she had promised to do so frequently.

"All I know is where she might be," Commander Williams said. "At 7:13 o'clock this morning she should have been position 11, which is is 34 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 132 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

"That is about 613 land miles off the Pacific coast. She may have taken one of the alternate routes designed for her in the event she faced bad weather."

He said the flier was to decide whether to land at Oakland or decide to fly to Burbank, when she was about 600 miles from the Pacific coast.

**Supposed to Meet Her**

"Say, I was supposed to meet her when she arrived," he exclaimed. "I don't know whether she's headed for Oakland or Los Angeles. If she's going to come down at Oakland I'll have to go out and thumb a ride to get up there and meet her."

At Oakland Airport, across the bay from San Francisco, preparations went forward hurriedly to greet the woman flier. The sky was clear and the visibility extended for 20 miles.

In communication with the Department of Commerce radio station at Los Angeles at 8:18 a. m. (Pacific standard time) she said "Everything going O. K." She did not give her position or say where she intended to land in California.

## Storm Is Roaring South From Vancouver Island In Miss Earhart's Path

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Half way to the Pacific coast on her hazardous flight from Honolulu, Amelia Earhart Putnam raced with a storm today to keep a rendezvous with the California morning sunshine.

Over the last half of the 2400-mile stretch—one never flown alone before by any flier—the 36-year-old blonde who "soloed" over the Atlantic, sought to outwit the storm gods. She fought her way steadily along the steamer lanes throughout the night, seeking favorable winds at one altitude and then another.

At intervals she flashed a reassuring "O. K."

The storm gods flooded her takeoff field late yesterday and spattered her shiny monoplane with the red mud of Wheeler Field as she bumped and swayed down the treacherous runway. Unappeased, they gathered their forces in the tempest cauldrons off Vancouver Island, B. C., and prepared to drench the coast states with rain and snow.

The weather report at Oakland Airport, her intended destination, was for clear weather in the morning but probably rain in the afternoon as the Vancouver Island storm rolled southward.

It was anticipated, however, that Miss Earhart might reach the airport by 9 a. m. (P. S. T.) or shortly thereafter, should she hold the steady pace achieved in the early hours of her flight. The aviator after seven hours of flight estimated she had come half way. This was in line with the Oakland estimates.

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HONOLULU, Jan. 12.—Amelia Earhart Putnam, only woman to fly alone across the Atlantic, challenged the Pacific last night, taking off on a projected 2400-mile flight to Calif-

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# Stalin's Control Remains Unshaken Despite Schisms

## Third Communist Revolt Tends to Strengthen Dictator's Hands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—How has the Russian "man in the street" been affected by the recent major split in the ruling Communist Party, the third such major break in party ranks since 1917?

Will there be any change in party policy as a result of the dissensions which have caused numerous executions and expulsions of party leaders since Dec. 1?

These questions must have occurred to newspaper readers perplexed by the conflicting reports of events in Russia coming from Moscow, Warsaw and Riga. The Soviet Government's ill-advised insistence upon censorship naturally weakens confidence in the reports of impartial correspondents within the country and lends credence to reports from such hostile centers as Warsaw and Riga. Nevertheless, the only reliable reports have come from Moscow.

Disregarding official utterances which are often vague and confusing, one may state with confidence that the continuity of Communist policy in Russia will not be broken by recent events, and that the position of the Stalin faction of the party, which has been the dominant influence in Russian affairs since Lenin passed on in 1924, emerges from this latest crisis with greater powers than ever, and probably with stronger support from whatever public opinion exists in Russia.

The three major breaks in Communist ranks since the passing of Lenin have all tended to strengther the position of the Stalin faction In each case a number of irrecon-

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# State Liquor Law Ordered Enforced In Lehman Letter

## Officials Told to Secure Popular Support by Performing Duty

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12—Law enforcement officials of New York today have before them the demand of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for thorough enforcement of the State liquor control law and the warning that failure to stop violations will be cause for removal.

The Governor's order takes cognizance of widespread complaints of lax enforcement, with special reference to tax-dodging and bootlegging. The latter activity in particular is said to have made inroads on State revenue from the liquor tax. Governor Lehman blocked attempts in the legislature last year to supplement local enforcement agencies with a costly police staff for the State liquor authority, on the ground that existing machinery was adequate if equitable and honest efforts to eliminate law violations were made.

Efforts for enforcement must be predicated upon the moral support of the people, which can only be enlisted and sustained by the determination of public officers to perform their duty vigorously, equitably and honestly, the Governor tells officials in a communication which he sends them.

"I direct your attention," he says, "to the duty devolving upon you to insure vigorous compliance, enforcement and prosecution of the provisions of Chapter 478 of the laws of 1934, and you are hereby advised that any such failure on your part to apprehend and prosecute offenders against the provisions of this law will be deemed neglect of your duties."

A copy of the Governor's letter went to all district attorneys, sheriffs and police chiefs in the State.

# Rome Pacts Win Prompt Approval Of Little Entente

*Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless*

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 12—Satisfaction with results of the Laval-Mussolini conversations at Rome was expressed in a communique issued following a special meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Little Entente states on a railroad car here yesterday.

The grounds of approval are that the Rome meeting pledged France and Italy to work together for the preservation and organization of European peace. The Little Entente has decided to work for practical application of the principles contained in the Rome agreements.

However, it is evident that disagreement exists among the three Little Entente states as to what happened at Rome. Czechoslovakia appears eager not only to accept the Rome agreements, but even to a certain degree to co-operate with Italy, Austria and Hungary. Roumania, on the other hand, remains suspicious, and Yugoslavia feels that a result of the Rome meeting may be the strengthening of Italian influence in Central Europe and even in the Balkans.

The question of Hapsburg restoration continues to be a vital matter for the Little Entente, and it is authoritatively stated that the three states will sign no noninterference agreement on that question.

# Sea to Sea Journey Made in Day by Air

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 12—Maine is now less than 24 hours away from California, air travel lines. A rearrangement of United Air Lines schedules, brings California and west coast cities four hours nearer to Maine, New Hampshrie, Vermont and western Massachusetts, making it possible to go direct to San Francisco from these New England points on a through conection within 24 hours.

The Boston-Maine Airways plane leaving Bangor at 2 o'clock p. m., Augusta at 2:45 p. m., with a stop at Portland, arrives at Boston in time to connect with an American Air Lines plane, which, in turn, connects with the United Air Lines at Newark. Heretofore, the United connection went only as far west as Chicago. It has now been extended to the coast, arriving at San Francisco at 2:15 p. m. the following day.

The same connections may be made by the Central Vermont Airways plane; and Springfield, Mass., also benefits by this service.

### Dairy Herds Need Hay

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Cattaraugus County's dairy farmers need almost $2,000,000 worth of hay to carry their herds through the winter, after selling 16,972 head of cattle since summer because of the feed shortage, the board of supervisors has been told.

# Producers Indicted On Federal Charge Of Refusing Films

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Nine motion picture corporations and six individuals were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The offense charged is a felony, punishable by a prison sentence of two years and a fine of $10,000.

Corporations named in the indictment are: Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.; Vitaphone Corporation; First National Pictures, Inc.; Warner Brothers Circuit Management Corporation; General Theater Enterprises, Inc.; Paramount Pictures Distributing Company, Inc.; Paramount Pictures Distributing Companies, Inc.; R-K-O Distributing Corporation.

Individuals indicted are Harry M. Warner, Herman Starr, Abel Cary Thomas, Cradwell Sears, George J. Schaefer and Ned E. Depinet.

The indictments grew out of a four-month investigation by the Department of Justice of alleged monopolistic practices of the industry.

Approximately 100 witnesses, including executives of larger companies, were subpoenaed for the three-day jury investigation, which ended here Wednesday.

The Government's case was presented by Russell Hardy and Harold L. Schilz, special assistants to Attorney General Cummings.

Specifically, the indictment is concerned with complaint of Allen L. Snyder, operator of the Ambassador, Missouri and Grand Central Theaters here, that he had been unable to secure pictures from Warner Brothers and other major producers for first run exhibition at his theaters.

It is alleged that after Warner Bros. lost in efforts to obtain control of the three St. Louis houses, they opened two rival theaters and refused films to the Snyder houses.

# League Extends Saar Committee To Aid Transfer

## First Mandate Terminates With Plebiscite, but Need Continues

*Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless*

GENEVA, Jan. 12—On the initiative of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, the League Council was suddenly called today to extend the powers of the Saar Committee of Three, under the presidency of Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy.

"Not a day longer than is necessary must be spent in arriving at decisions on the Saar," said an authoritative spokesman. "Alternative solutions must be ready to be put before the Council as soon as the voting is over. The Aloisi committee's functions expire with the taking of the plebiscite. It has no mandate after Sunday. Yet there is important work to be done. That's why its mandate must be renewed."

It is generally ssumed that the verdict will go to Germany. Dates of transfer will, it is hoped, be definitely fixed next week.

Yet it is recognized that a month or so will be required for certain details, for example, to alter the customs system. The Council means to remain in close touch with Germany on these questions through the Aloisi committee.

Sir John left Geneva today for a special British Cabinet meeting to discuss the forthcoming visit of Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France to London. He will return to Geneva in time for announcement of the Saar results Tuesday. It is an open secret that armaments, the Eastern Locarno Pact and Germany's return to the League will be the chief subjects of the London talk, and thus the agenda presupposes a satisfactory Saar settlement, for if Germany's hopes are

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# Provisions for Social Security Covered in Congressional Plan Put Most of Burden on States

## Government to Give Temporary Aid and Set Pace by Imposing Tax to Be Rebated—Pay Roll Levy to Provide for Unemployment Insurance

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The social security program to be presented to Congress next week by President Roosevelt will lay out work for the states rather than for the Federal Government.

This became assured following a conference at the White House during which the President paved the way for his proposals in Congress in consultation with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; E. F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

After the conference it was indicated that financing of most of the various insurance schemes will be left to the states with the Government setting the pace by imposing a tax to be rebated to states which have adequate insurance laws.

**Return of Unemployables**

Some federal help may be temporarily given to states which are suffering serious hardships by the recent order returning all so-called "unemployables" to the care of the State. Later these states will be expected to provide for all such people in their insurance laws.

The plans on which the President's Committee on Economic Security has been working since last summer, call for no great expenditure of federal funds. Speaker Byrns estimated that the total cost to the Federal Treasury would be around $100,000,000.

The unemployment insurance reserve fund will be raised by a pay roll tax to be refunded to industries in those states which make local provision for insurance. States which have no laws will lose their money to others. Certain standards will be set by Congress to be met before the rebates are made.

**High Tax Defeated**

Last year a similar unemployment bill was introduced by Representative Lewis and Senator Wagner with the approval of Miss Perkins, but industry defeated it because the pay roll tax of 5 per cent was held to be so high as to endanger recovery. A graduated tax beginning at one-half of 1 per cent is expected to be proposed this time.

Federal grants will probably be made to the states for care of dependent children, public health and maternity benefits. Old-age pensions are expected to be left up primarily to the states, with the Federal Government acting as a co-ordinator.

Backers of the security program are anxious to have it on the way to enactment very shortly, since legislatures in more than 40 states will soon be sitting and ready to act on the state measures which the President proposes.

**On the Program**

The security program as outlined at the White House yesterday includes:

A permanent unemployment insurance plan without federal aid.

A permanent old-age insurance plan without federal aid.

Temporary federal grants to states having pension plans for the immediate care of old and indigent persons.

Aid for dependent children, the crippled and the handicapped.

Small extension of federal aid through the public health service to assure adequate maternity care.

Decision has not yet been made as to whether a regular or special congressional committee shall handle the security legislation. At present there is a minor revolt among certain members of the regular committee for more radical legislation.

# *China Adds to School Rosters By 9,000,000 Under Republic*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NANKING—From the period of the Chinese Revolution in 1912 to 1932, the number of grade school children in China increased from 2,793,633 to 11,667,888, according to Dr. Lo Chia-lun, chancellor of the National Central University.

In this same 20-year period the number of universities increased from 4 to 82. In addition to the latter, there are now 29 special colleges. The amount spent in 1912 on the four universities came to $377,000, while last year this had increased to $11,500,000.

Tranquillity prevails among the institutions of higher learning for the most part at the present time, Dr. Lo said, though two years ago there was much trouble in connection with the various "student movements" which involved every variety of upset to and including an attack on a Government official.

"I remember when I was young," said Dr. Lo, "I was required to recite and commit to memory the Thirteen Classics, word by word. If I failed, my teacher made a frightening noise on his desk with a piece of bamboo. Though I had a few lessons in geography and history, these subjects were condensed in rhythmic verses to be memorized.

"Now there is a great liberation of educational thought and the boys and girls in grade schools learn many interesting things and participate eagerly in various activities.

"The emancipation of education in China has been brought about both by the introduction of Western educational methods and also by the literary renaissance, which has made possible the transmission of knowledge through the Pei Hua or spoken language rather than the former classic written language.

"There has been great advance in secondary education, with more scientific organization of the curriculum, careful selection of teaching staffs, and better general conduct of education."

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# College Girls Edit Daily and 'Play Up' Miss Earhart's Flight

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—Feminine voices echoed through the city room of the Attleboro Sun today as 30 members of a Wheaton College journalism class supplanted the regular staff of experienced newspaper men.

Sharp and prolonged argument brought forth the decision to lead Page One of the first edition with a four-column banner headline on Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam's flight over the Pacific.

"Miss Earhart lectured here last year so everyone is interested in her," one of the newspaper-women-for-a-day said in explaining their decision.

Acting Managing Editor Betty Blood, daughter of Managing Editor Robert M. Blood of the Manchester, N. H., Union Leader, ordered that "crime news" be kept off Page One. However, it was decided to give the Flemington, N. J., trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann the second lead position because, as one of the girls said, "it was human interest."

# Curley Hotly Pursues Fin Com Bills for Stronger Police Filed Curtain Rises on Relief Drive

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standards which they can reasonably be expected to attain.

Then come the teeth in the Association Bill: Every local police department living up to the standards and recommendations of the council, will be awarded 10 per cent of the town's police budget out of the state treasury, a sum which is not to exceed $5000 a year.

In other words, the authority of the advisory council will not be through direct power to command. All adherence to its recommendations is to be voluntary—with a substantial sum of money to the local government as an inducement.

The association's bill does not stop short of the most exhaustive inquiries into the conduct of local departments. It is assigned the duty by the bill, of examining personnel, equipment, training, co-operation with other police groups, etc.

* * *

Simultaneous with this bill, another was filed with more drastic teeth. All constables, city marshals, chiefs of police and other police officers are to aid the Governor or the Attorney General in the performance of their duties—whenever called upon. On such occasion, these local officers are to have full privileges and immunities of state policemen. Moreover, any officer refusing to give such aid, may be fined and imprisoned.

No word was immediately forthcoming, as to the reception that Governor Curley will give to the plan. With his back firmly turned upon police unification, it was suggested, he might take up at least the first half—the less mandatory section—of the association plan.

### Relief Drive Opens

Boston is flexing its purses, preparatory to the 1935 emergency campaign, which will get under way officially next Monday. The city will turn out tonight for a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, when Mayor Mansfield will speak for the campaign and when celebrities of stage, radio and music hall will whip up enthusiasm.

The campaign this year will drive ahead toward an objective of $4,000,000 for 97 separate private charitable and social agencies. Within the week the door-to-door, office-to-office, rich-to-poor campaign will be in full hue and cry.

### Gambling Halt Called

"Unless local police call a halt to the blatant illegal gambling and criminal collusion with the underworld that flourish in Massachusetts today, I will direct state police and detectives to swing into action." These words of Governor Curley went forth over WBZ last night.

Apparent cause of the Curley blast was his discovery, yesterday, that important papers regarding one of Massachusetts' most tragic kidnaping and murder cases have mysteriously disappeared. Both the District Attorney's office and police headquarters had been rifled, Mr. Curley said.

"This is simply an indication of the close alliance that has too long obtained between politics and crime," he said. "This alliance must be destroyed if the safety of life and property is to be assured."

Mr. Curley made an appeal to the public, when acting as jurors, to "deal justly and determine results without fear or favor."

"We must act from the standpoint of the public good, and not for the political expedience of any political party," he said.

The Governor then called on the public to write to the Executive Council, urging it to act against the Boston Finance Commission. "I deem it my duty to ask, in the name of law and order, that each and every citizen telephone or write his council member to this effect."

### Race Track Site Named

"Orient Heights" is the answer today to the question, "Where will a horse-racing establishment be set up in Massachusetts?" The query has been a dominant one ever since the electorate voted last November to legalize horse racing. The answer was forthcoming with the formation of the Eastern Racing Association by a group of men experienced in this game. It seems that this group agreed that a place along the shore, not too far from nor too close to main traffic routes, and easily accessible by trolley and rail, would best satisfy prospective patrons. Civic organizations are agreeable in this respect, conceding that if Massachusetts must have a race track, the somewhat isolated shore site is as good as any.

The leaders of the racing group are Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Allan J. Wilson, Walter O'Hara and Richard Danielson, all connected in some way with racing in other states. Charles E. Adams, well-known sports promoter, is being considered as a director. A corporation charter is expected by the group today. The track would be known as Suffolk Downs, to cost about $2,500,000.

### Superintendent King to Go

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard today virtually admitted that he would shortly replace Superintendent of Police Martin H. King with another superintendent of his own choice.

Superintendent King has risen from the ranks of the department to his present position in 33 years of service. His dogged efforts to clean up bootlegging night clubs and vice, after his appointment by former Commissioner Hultman, brought him wide recognition.

No official notification was given out by the commissioner. He did, however, prepare the way for the change which is understood to be on the way, with the following statement:

"On the question of personnel at headquarters, I am glided by common sense judgment, gained by practical experience. I am, I believe, proceeding deliberately, carefully and am giving due recognition to those who possess ability, courage and specialized knowledge."

Mr. Leonard admitted talking with Superintendent King relative to a possible successor, and said a statement would come only when he is prepared to take an actual step.

### New Bills Number 1070

The total number of bills filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives up to last night was 1070, compared to 809 last year. House bills filed yesterday provide:

Restoration of jury duty privileges to members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, petitioned by James Myrick, Boston; Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, William Stover, Boston.

Punishment for persons who use a gas action or recoil action gun deemed to be a machine gun, petitioned by Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard.

Retirement of all prison officers after 20 years' service, petitioned by Representative John Aspell of Boston.

Establishment of a Motor Vehicle Accident Court to hear accident cases exclusively, petitioned by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

Presentation of plates reading "A-1 Driver" to all motor car operators free from accident during the last five years, petitioned by Representative Philip White of Roslindale.

A tax of 10 per cent of the total gross receipts from sale of tickets to professional hockey games and wrestling matches, filed by Representative Francis E. Ryan of Somerville.

Reduction of gas and electric rates for Medford, filed by Representative Frederick T. McDermott of Medford.

Construction of traffic circle at Cambridge end of Cottage Farm Bridge, filed by Representative Ralph N. Hamilton of Cambridge.

Transfer of any person upon conviction of first degree murder to state prison, filed by Representative William A. Brown of Abington as result of Millen brothers' attempted escapes.

Commission to investigate police department of Lynn, filed by Frank J. Harney of Lynn.

Improvements and alterations in Copley Square, filed by Boston Art Commission, Boston Planning Board, Boston Park Department, Boston Street Commissioners. This bill would provide widening of Dartmouth, Boylston, Trinity Place and St. James Avenue and beautification of the square.

Increase in number of justices of the Superior Court from 31 to 62 in order to clear up court dockets and begin again at scratch, filed by City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester.

### Boston Seeks Divorce

Mayor Mansfield's requests for legislation were today safely ensconced in the hopper, as part of the last-minute rush to file bills.

Most significant among the 16 bills was one that would separate Boston from Suffolk County—splitting off Winthrop, Chelsea and Revere from the city. Back of this bill is a long controversy over whether or not Boston should pay most of the expenses of the Suffolk County government.

Second in importance was a bill directing the State Treasury to assume the East Boston tunnel deficit. "This has reached such proportions," the Mayor said, "that the city cannot carry the burden."

Other bills would free certain division heads from civil service examinations, would establish various economies and would appoint a commission to study the possibility of bringing Greater Boston under a single municipal government.

### Briefs

**Another Dorr war** was averted by the Democratic coup in Rhode Island, said F. B. Weiner, assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior, yesterday. An unfair system of representation brought the Republican downfall, he told the Democratic Women's Club in Washington, the Associated Press states.

* * *

**A smoke bomb exploded** at the Strand Theater, Pawtucket, last night. Panic resulted in slight injuries. Police seek a man and woman who left the theater just before the explosion, says the Associated Press.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Theaters**

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Wilbur). European vaudeville, with Lucienne Boyer, Vicente Escudero and Nikita Balieff, 8:30.

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert). Eva Le Gallienne as Napoleon's son in Rostand's play, 8:30.

**Movies**

KEITH'S — Jessie Matthews, tall English screen beauty, in "Evergreen." Music by Richard Rodgers, of "Connecticut Yankee" and "The Girl Friend" fame. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—"365 Nights in Hollywood." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Firebird."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Father Brown, Detective." Walter Connolly as G. K. Chesterton's famous character, battles jewel thieves. Fenway, 12:45, 2:35, 6:10, 8:30. Paramount, 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:26. Also Elissa Landi in "Enter Madame."

FINE ARTS—Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran." Fine arts and zoology shorts. Walt Disney's "Funny Little Bunnies." 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

GLOBE—Stage circus, 11:30 a. m., 4, 8:30. Screen, "Happiness Ahead."

ORPHEUM—"The Night Is Young," with Evelyn Laye and Ramon Novarro contributing romance and music, and Edward Everett Horton and Charles Butterworth attending to the comedy. From a story by Vicki Baum. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in George Ade's "The County Chairman." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:38, 10:20. Vaudeville.

MODERN—"Bright Eyes." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—Richard Arlen in "Helldorado." 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11. Vaudeville.

STATE — Myrna Loy in "Broadway Bill," with Warner Baxter, Walter Connolly and Lynne Overman. Mickey Mouse in "The Dognapper." Travelogue of Zion Canyon. 12:15, 2:33, 4:55, 7:15, 9:35.

SCOLLAY — "Father Brown, Detective." 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Ginger Rogers in "Rafter Romance," and "False Faces." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Strikes and Spares"; "You Said a Hatful," with Charley Chase; Aesop's Fable, "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN—"Behold My Wife." 1:10, 4, 7, 9:52. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels."

UNIVERSITY—"The Captain Hates the Sea." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Limehouse Blues."

STRAND—Dickens's "Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:34, 9:21. Also "Happiness Ahead."

**Music**

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Guest conductor, Adrian Boult, musical director of the British Broadcasting Company. Symphony Hall, 8:15.

**Other Events**

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"East Lynne." Admission free. Music by ERA Civic Orchestra, Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend St. 7:30.

POLO—Harvard vs. Dragoons. Commonwealth Armory, 8.

**Hockey**

ARENA—Harvard vs. Princeton, 8:30.

### Sunday

**Music**

FLUTE PLAYERS' CLUB—Hotel Vendome, 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Edmond Boucher, bass; Cyrus Ullian, pianist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2. Admission free.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Loretta Laurenti, soprano, Bessie Beasley, accompanist, 3:30. Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor, 8. Admission free.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, conductor, 2:30. Admission free.

**Other Events**

FORD HALL FORUM—John Strachey, former member of British Parliament, speaks on "The Capitalist Dilemma." 7:30.

M. I. T. PUBLIC LECTURE — "High Speed Motion Pictures" demonstrated and discussed by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton. Main lecture hall, 4 and 8. Admission free.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance: "Sculpture in Relief," by Miss Adlow, and "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, 3:30. Children's lecture, "The Rhinoceros and the Unicorn," by Miss Christenson, 3:30.

CHINA COLLEGES CONFERENCE—Opens with meeting in New Old South Church, 8. On Monday men's luncheon at Chamber of Commerce at 12:30, women's luncheon at Y. W. C. A. at 12:45.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Filipino Night. Talks and music. 3 Joy Street, 5.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Rabbi Harry Levi speaks: "Can the Jew Survive?" 3:15.

### Monday

**Music**

FANEUIL HALL—ERA concert band, Noon.

**Other Events**

CITY PLANNING SCHOOL — Earle S. Draper, Director of the Division of Housing and Town Planning of the TVA, speaks on "Regional Planning in the Tennessee Valley." Robinson Hall, Harvard, 11 a. m.

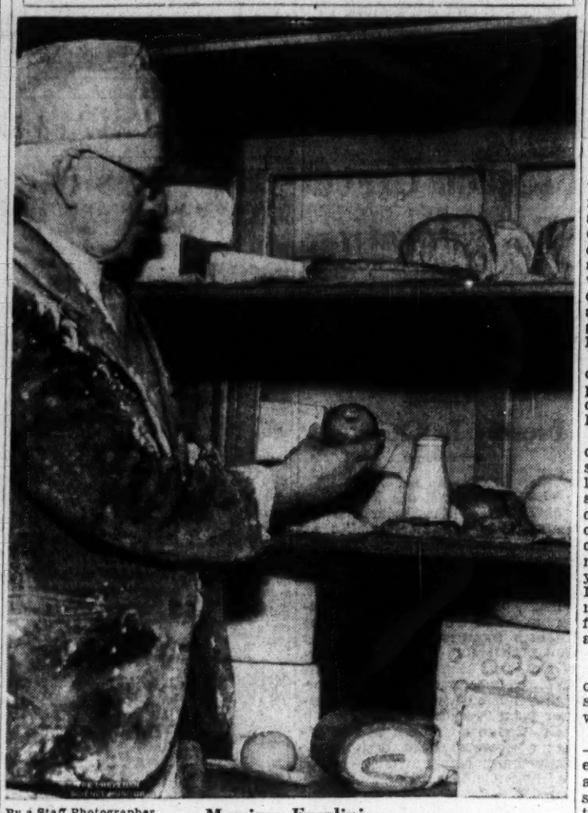
BIRD CLUBS MEET—Northeastern Bird-Banding Association and the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England, joint meeting. Sessions from 3 to 10, with talks, slides and movies. University Club.

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—M. Frances Brady speaks on "Laws That Every Woman Should Know." 3 Joy St. 6.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Mrs. Frederick G. Smith speaks on "Educating Our Youth for Citizenship." Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—Women's International League for Peace and Freedom annual meeting, open to public. Speaker: Miss Dorothy Detzer, lobbyist, 12:30.

## Models Cabbages and Kings



By a Staff Photographer

**Massimo Ercolini**

**Boston Italian-Born Sculptor Showing Samples of His Fruits, Bread and Vegetables, Which Defy Ravages of Time.**

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Metropolitan Opera: | Metropolitan Opera: | Jack Little and his | "Melody Mart". |
| 5:15 | Tannhauser; music.. | Tannhauser | orchestra ..... | Le Paradis Band . |
| 5:30 | Dixie Revelers..... | "Our American | Tito Guizar; orch.. | Talk, Fred Hoey.. |
| 5:45 | "Ranch Boys"..... | Schools"; talk.... | Male quartet..... | Book talk ..... |
| 6:00 | Irish Minstrels..... | "Evening Tattler"; | News Service ..... | Arthur Murray; |
| 6:15 | Delaporte Orchestra.. | sketches; music .. | Dramatic sketch... | soloists; orchestra |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | Soloists; news.... | Sport Review..... | Fisher Orchestra .. |
| 6:45 | Ed. MacHugh, songs.. | "Sport Parade"... | Melody Limited ... | Speakers; music .. |
| 7:00 | Bonus payment de- | Neal O'Hara ..... | "Great Cake Auc- | News Service ..... |
| 7:15 | bate: Rep. Wright | Popular vocal .... | tion," com. sketch | Renard Orchestra. |
| 7:30 | Patman, Com. Don- | "Pick and Pat," | Arden Orchestra; | Golf lesson..... |
| 7:45 | ald Hobart..... | comedy; orchestra | vocal soloists..... | Alexander Orch... |
| 8:00 | Art in America talk | Sketches and mu- | Roxy Revue: orch.; | String ensemble... |
| 8:15 | series: Grace Hayes | sic, with Sigmund | chorus; quartet; | Getting the News. |
| 8:30 | Nature League talk .. | Romberg & Wil- | sketch; soloists .. | Jubilee Singers.... |
| 8:45 | ERA Orchestra..... | liam Lyon Phelps | Musical Revue..... | 'Soldiers Unm'sk'd' |
| 9:00 | Radio City Party: | Rose Bampton; | Kostelanetz Orch.; | Stevens Orchestra. |
| 9:15 | soloists; orchestra.. | vocal duo; orch.. | vocal ensemble .. | News Service ..... |
| 9:30 | National Barn Dance | "Gibson Family," | Emergency Cam- | Himber Orch.; Joey |
| 9:45 | program from Chi- | musical comedy, | paign for 1935.... | Nash; readings.... |
| 10:00 | cago: soloists and | written for radio; | String quartet.... | Concert band, Ed- |
| 10:15 | specialties ..... | soloists; orchestra | Renard Orchestra.. | ward D'Anna, con. |
| 10:30 | Talk, Daniel C. Roper, | Forecasts: | "Let's Studio speaker.... | Saturday Revue: |
| 10:45 | Nat. Sojourners..... | Dance": 3-hour | Musical Rhymester | soloists; orchestra |
| 11:00 | Reports; feature..... | dance program; | News Service..... | Elder Michaux and |
| 11:15 | D'Orsey Orchestra .. | Murray, Cugat, | Fisher Orchestra. | congregation .... |
| 11:30 | Freddie Martin and | Goodman, and | Glen Gray's Casa | Perley Stevens & |
| 11:45 | his orchestra..... | their orchestras.. | Loma Orchestra .. | his orchestra.... |

### *Sunday's Programs*

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:45 | Morning Musicale... | Mexican Typica... | Service of Temple | Morning service of |
| 11:00 | News; NBC vocalist.. | Morning service | Israel; sermon by | Tremont Temple |
| 11:15 | "The Ailing House".. | from Trinity | Rabbi Harry Levi; | Baptist Church; |
| 11:30 | Samovar Serenade.... | Church in Boston; | choir ensemble; | sermon; quarte; |
| 11:45 | Reports; features.... | sermon; choir and | Henry Gildeon, | soloist; organ.... |
| 12:00 | "Gigantic Pictures": | organ ..... | organist ..... | Jewish dramatic |
| 12:15 | Sam Hearn; music.. | Speaker; orchestra | Talk; string orch.. | program ..... |
| 12:30 | Radio City Music Hall | University of Chi- | Tito Guizar; orch.. | Relief program.... |
| 12:45 | of the Air: soloists; | cago Round Table | Relay from Saar.. | Hawaiian music... |
| 1:00 | chorus and concert | Dale Carnegie's | Religious period, | String ensemble, |
| 1:15 | orch. under M. Baron | facts period..... | with speakers, | from network.... |
| 1:30 | Dr. Daniel A. Poling; | Surprise Party; | soloists and vocal | Italian Serenaders; |
| 1:45 | male quartet ..... | soloists; orchestra | ensemble ..... | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:00 | Anthony Frome..... | 'David & Goliath,' | 'Lazy Dan, the | Melodies of Italy; |
| 2:15 | Becker dog story.... | Biblical drama.... | Minstrel Man"... | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:30 | 'Counsellor at Law,' | Gene Arnold and | Hammerstein Mu- | Museum of Fine |
| 2:45 | sketch, with Paul | the Commodores.. | sic Hall of Air... | Arts concert..... |
| 3:00 | Muni and other | 'Sally of the Talk- | Museum of Fine | New York Philhar- |
| 3:15 | players ..... | ies," dramatic sk. | Arts concert..... | monic-Symphony |
| 3:30 | National Vespers: Dr. | Don Mario, tenor; | Veterans' Band; | Orchestra, Bruno |
| 3:45 | Harry E. Fosdick..... | music; speaker.... | vocal soloist..... | Walter, conduc- |
| 4:00 | Continental Varieties: | Rhythm Symph'y; | Special network | tor and pianist; |
| 4:15 | soloists; orchestra.. | De Wolf Hopper.. | religious hour | Lawrence Gilman, |
| 4:30 | Morton Downey; Guy | Reser Orchestra.. | from Detroit; | program commen- |
| 4:45 | Bates Post; orchestra | Dream drama..... | talk; music ..... | tator ..... |
| 5:00 | "Roses and Drums," | Serenade: solo- | Soloist; organ .... | "Open House"; so- |
| 5:15 | Civil War drama.... | lists; orchestra... | FRA Civic Orches- | loists; orchestra . |
| 5:30 | LaPrade Travelogue .. | "The House by the | tra concert..... | Sanderson and |
| 5:45 | Terhune dog story.... | Side of the Road" | Studio speaker..... | Crumit; orchestra |
| 6:00 | Reports; features..... | Religious period, | Popular orchestra | National amateur |
| 6:15 | Don Humbert; strings. | from New York.. | and soloists..... | night; orchestra. |
| 6:30 | "Grand Hotel"; net- | Salute program... | "Smiling Ed"..... | Boy from Ireland. |
| 6:45 | work dramatic sketch | Popular vocal..... | News Service..... | Voice of Experience |
| 7:00 | Jack Benny and com- | Manhattan Merry- | Alex. Woollcott; | Evening service |
| 7:15 | pany; Bestor Orch.. | Go-Round: music. | Armbruster Orch.. | of Tremont Tem- |
| 7:30 | Joe Penner; Harriet | Garden talk; rec- | Will Rogers; solo- | ple Baptist |
| 7:45 | Hilliard; orchestra.. | ords; speaker..... | ist; quartet; orch. | Church; sermon; |
| 8:00 | Symphony Orchestra, | Ruby Newman and | Musico-dramatic: | male quartet; |
| 8:15 | Bruno Walter, con- | orchestra, with | soloists; orchestra | choir; organ .... |
| 8:30 | ductor; Lotte Leh- | Del Castillo and | Paige Orchestra; | Beethoven recital. |
| 8:45 | mann, soprano ..... | vocal sextet ..... | guest soloists..... | Law School talk . |
| 9:00 | Countess Olga Al- | Rakov's Music and | Symphony Orch.. | ERA Opera Or- |
| 9:15 | bani; Previn Orch.. | popular soloists.. | Victor Kolar, con- | chestra, Raffaelo |
| 9:30 | Walter Winchell .... | American Album | ductor; Jan | Martino, conduct. |
| 9:45 | Adventures of Sher- | of Familiar Music | Peerce, tenor..... | News Service..... |
| 10:00 | lock Holmes, sketch. | Jane Froman; | Old-Fashioned | Wayne King and |
| 10:15 | Emergency Campaign | choir; Black's Or. | Amateur Night, | his orchestra..... |
| 10:30 | Interview of Senator | Ranny Weeks's Or- | from Opera | Talk, W. A. Brady. |
| 10:45 | William E. Borah... | chestra; soloists.. | House, Boston.... | Haymes Orchestra |

### *Monday's Features*

*Up to Luncheon*

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Future Farmers of America program.

*After Luncheon*

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "The Corsican Brothers."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; guests; soloists; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "Screen Plays and Players," Mordaunt Hall.

*Dinner and After*

7:15 WEEI, "The Black Chamber," dramatic sketches of Major Yardley.
8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival: popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; symphonic string orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Kate Smith's New Star Revue; soloists; trio; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal ensemble; male quartet.
9:30 WBZ, "The Pay-Off," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Peggy Allenby, hostess; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Block and Sully, comedians; Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

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# *Chocolate Sodas Dusted Off To Brighten Window Display*

### *Boston Reporter Finds Interesting Field of Art in Lasting Vegetables and Steaks—Studio of Ercolini Evidences Wide Trade*

When Bostonians daily go past windows of a shop that sells electric refrigerators and see all the fine steaks, vegetables, and fruits in the open door of the machine—apparently untouched by deterioration after weeks of display, it is not always because the device is so efficient that heat and exposure to the air cannot hurt the perishable goods. Neither can it be laid to New England's recent "ice box" weather.

Examination reveals that the succulent vegetables and other table products are made of plaster and cleverly carved and painted to look like the real thing.

A reporter stopped to watch a clerk in the window of a candy store as she dusted off two chocolate sodas. Then, with a damp rag, she polished up a very tempting concoction of three kinds of ice cream and a bright red maraschino cherry perched on a miniature mountain of whipped cream. Have you ever tried to polish whip cream? It was too much for the inquisitive reporter. He just had to go in to find out who "sculptured" the durable whipped cream.

**Durable Ice Cream**

"The manager of our other store on Washington Street might know," said the clerk. "He has charge of the window displays."

Seven blocks in quest of knowledge—which explains why some reporters are called "leg" men. The manager was out to lunch. So many persons who know something are "out to lunch." But in a store across the street a window trimmer was busy taking down holiday decorations. Here was a man who might know. It was part of his business.

"There is a fellow who does that—the only one in New England, from what I hear," he said. "They'll tell you in that window display shop in the next block. We made our own for the soda fountain. You can make good vanilla ice cream out of vegetable fat. Nice froth for a soda can be whipped up out of thick soapy water, but it doesn't last very long."

The shop keeper gave the address of a company on Franklin Street, with no competitors in New England, only one in New York which uses wax instead of plaster as a medium, and few elsewhere. A salesman showed files that indicated trade in nearly every state and in Hawaii. Orders from Hungary, Spain and Belgium gave the business an international slant.

**Cabbages and Potatoes**

Price lists revealed that a quart of perpetually "fresh" milk, with rich cream glowing through the bottle, cost a dollar. A cabbage that any smart housewife would pick out in a market sold for $1.50. A potato whose outward appearance would make Aroostook glow with pride could be had for 50 cents, with the maker's guarantee that it would never freeze!

But upstairs, in a studio liberally spattered with plaster, sits gray-haired Massimo Ercolini, the sculptor who made them all with the loving care and skillful fingers of a true artist. No smocks or Left Bank berets for Signor Ercolini! He wears a loose coat that apparently had caught most of the plaster that failed to reach the studio floor. He beams at you from beneath a newsprint cap such as a printer might wear, but he is an artist for all that.

**Accent of Tuscany**

"I make everytheeng you see here," he explains simply—but with a touch of pride — in English touched with an accent from his native Tuscany. Over 50 years ago he came to this country from his home village of Lucca Barga, near Carrara, famous for its beautiful marble. As he talks, his skillful fingers guide a carving tool to give perfection to a small graceful figurine that will help a national manufacturer sell shoes. A whole regiment of them are lined up on a bench near him, awaiting shipment.

"I make those, too," he said, pointing to fine plaques showing Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, and Calvin Coolidge. They were made of plaster but had the patina of old weathered bronze —a secret process that Signor Ercolini alone knows. Other painted plaques of galleons, full-rigged ships and pastoral scenes show that he is a master with the brush as well as sculpturing tools. His father was a sculptor in Italian marbles.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature 15 to 20 degrees tonight; Sunday fair, followed by cloudy, possibly with snow or rain and rising temperature by Sunday night; moderate northwest to northeast winds.

**Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair; Monday snow and warmer.**

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; snow Sunday night.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow or rain, with rising temperature Sunday night.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northwest to north winds diminishing tonight and shifting to easterly Sunday; increasing Sunday afternoon and night; fair weather tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; rain or snow Sunday night.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 21 | 41 | Minneapolis | 12 | 12 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 74 | New Orleans | 48 | 70 |
| Chicago | 30 | 34 | New York | 28 | 44 |
| Denver | 38 | 50 | Norfolk, Va. | 38 | 48 |
| Helena, Mont. | 0 | 38 | Philadelphia | 30 | 46 |
| Jacksonville | 48 | 76 | St. Louis | 38 | 48 |
| Kansas City | 44 | 52 | San Francisco | 48 | 58 |
| Los Angeles | 50 | 60 | Washington | 34 | 46 |
| Miami, Fla. | 58 | 76 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 12.
B—Maximum Jan. 11.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 5:18 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday 5:45 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

**"A Year Ago Today in Boston"**

Clear; maximum temperature 44 degrees above zero; minimum 32 above.

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| Women's Shoes *reduced to:* | $5.95 | $7.95 | $9.95 and up |
| Modern Misses' Shoes *reduced to:* | 4.85 | 5.85 | 6.85 and up |
| Children's Shoes *reduced to:* | 1.95 | 3.85 | 5.45 *(Priced according to size)* |
| Men's Shoes *reduced to:* | 5.95 | 7.95 | 8.95 and up |
| Boys' Shoes *reduced to:* | 3.95 | 4.95 | 5.95 and up |

PLASTICS for Men, Women and Children greatly reduced.
Substantial reductions in Women's and Men's Hosiery

**THAYER McNEIL**

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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**PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH**
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# Man in Moon Gets Blamed By Harvard Geophysicist For Causing Earthquakes

## Mountains and Plains Ebb and Flow Like Tides of Sea, Dr. Leet Claims, When Moon Pulls Upward Twice Daily Till a String Snaps

Volcanoes wrinkling of the earth's crust and the recovery of regions back upon earthquake records and are usual reasons given for earthquakes. Today a Harvard geophysicist blames the Man in the Moon.

Having no dancing cat, singing fiddle or energetic cow to jump up and cross-question the man under suspicion, Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, proponent of the new theory, falls back upon earth quake records and statistics furnished largely by Dr. Don Leet of Harvard's seismograph station.

Dr. Leet asserts that, contrary to general belief, the earth's crust is never still for a second, but vibrates constantly. This is due to the pounding of surf and the movement of storms along the coast, as well as to mountain-forming processes, supersensitive instruments tell him. These are 20 feet below the surface of Oak Ridge, at Harvard, Mass., fastened to bed-rock.

**Moon Pulls at Land and Sea**

Not only does the moon cause tides at sea, seismologists claim, but land tides as well, in which there is an ebb and flow of mountains and plains, as though the Man in the Moon literally had strings attached to crests of land and sea, the opposite ends of which are held in gravitational teeth, to be pulled moonward as he makes two daily circuits of the earth.

"Theoretically," says Dr. Stetson, "the tidal stress introduced in the earth's crust by the moon's gravitational pull is too small to produce disturbances of earthquake proportions. On the other hand, in unstable regions of the earth's surface where earthquakes are most frequent, it appears possible the additional stress introduced by tidal forces might be sufficient to cause an earthquake to be precipitated more frequently."

Geologists say that forces unknown are operative in the earth, constantly building mountains. Forces of tremendous pressure keep the crust moving constantly in and out as though the rocks were made of rubber-elastic. Every time the stretching reaches the limit of elasticity, the elastic snaps and we say "there is an earthquake." The moon cannot be blamed for starting the trouble for, according to theory, the period of constant pressure, of stretching, may take 100 years or more, during the last 10 of which only a small amount of additional force is necessary to "snap the elastic."

**Moon Gets Most Blame**

"That doesn't mean that all earthquakes wait for the moon to pull its strings," seismologists are quick to point out. However, as a class they feel that Dr. Stetson may possibly find the moon has "tripped the trigger" in a majority of cases.

Ordered yesterday by Harvard University were two new Benioff instruments, which when they are finally installed at Oak Ridge will, it is said, make Harvard's seismograph station the best in the United States. With the aid of these Dr. Leet hopes to be able to compute the depth to which earthquake waves penetrate. So far, seismologists are able to determine only their location on the earth's surface.

Earthquake waves, Dr. Leet asserts, belong in the same scale occupied by light, radio, heat and sound waves, but they are very low in frequency. Some, higher than others, are almost sound waves, for in major disturbances earthquake "sounds" are heard as well as felt. But by far the greater number of waves that tell us the earth is constantly in motion are so low in the scale they can't even be felt.

## Rhythm, After All, Is the Foundation

By a Staff Photographer

**Twelve-Nation Orchestra, Richard Johnson, Conducting**

**As It Appeared, Performing Mostly on Percussion Instruments, at Children's Settlement.**

The orchestra pictured above proved by its latest performance a thing or two about world harmony. Made up of 12 different nationalities, it was featured in the Annual Silver Tea musicale, given at the Children's Settlement by the Women's Auxiliary of the Morgan Memorial. The players—average age four years—trained by Miss Betty Haigis, daughter of John W. Haigis of Greenfield, showed how unity of action can produce concord of sound. As a listener remarked, "They speak in one language—music." Each of them was dressed in the costume of his or her original country. Whoever may have directed from behind the scenes, Richard Johnson stood at the front, acting the part of conductor.

# Maine Scans Its 1935 Issues

* * *

## PWA Projects Involve $623,205 Expenditure; Potatoes Are Down to Price of a Dozen Eggs

* * *

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 12—With the beginning of the new year, the Public Works Administration reports that $623,205 of non-federal public works are either completed or under way in Maine. This sum is allocated to 13 projects. Of the 13, two involving $33,500 have been completed; four involving $424,000 are under construction, two at $5900 are under contract for construction, two at $45,300 are being advertised, and one involving $110,000 has had the bond contract sent to the applicant, while two projects involving $3900 have just been allotted.

A dozen of eggs will now buy a barrel of potatoes in the far-famed Aroostook section of Maine—certainly a wrong slant in the economic picture. It is little wonder that the farmers weep when it costs over a dollar to raise a barrel of potatoes. The Maine potato crop, the largest ever grown, is estimated at 56,280,000 bushels. If potatoes are made a basic commodity, it is doubtful if such a crop of potatoes will be grown in this State in the coming year. This will tend to stabilize prices.

The Liquor Commissioner's policy through the next month or so will be one of watchful waiting—until the state stores get themselves on an evil keel, so to speak. Meantime the commission will do some thinking and planning on new phases of the undertaking—such as drafting regulations for the sale of hard liquor by the glass in hotels and clubs. These become effective when licenses for this purpose are to be granted under the new code in mid-February. Then too, it is expected that some brewers and distillers will want to set up plants in the Pine Tree State. To date, the competition among wholesalers for this market has been keen and this is evidenced by the fact that while the Liquor Commission was buying the first $100,000 worth of liquor for the stores just opened, no less than 800 salesmen from all parts of the United States have been in the Capital City seeking orders from the commission.

The Legislature of 1933, in order to balance the budget for the succeeding biennium, reduced the income of the state school fund coming from the 3 1-3 mill tax by approximately one-third of a mill. These cuts will be of no help this legislative session. The reduction in the valuation has already absorbed the cut in the school and University of Maine appropriations, because the return from the special mill tax for them will be that much less, and the Governor and Executive Council have ordered the pay cuts restored. To meet the increased cost of running the State, which is now regarded as inevitable, will call for an 8 mill tax rate on property for the next two years, unless some new source of tax revenue is discovered.

Many paper company officials are convinced that 1934 definitely marked the bottom of the depression in Maine. There were times in 1933 when it appeared that the worst had been seen, but the early part of 1934 saw further deflation that will be reflected in the earnings reports of the leading companies despite the slow, irregular rise that has been under way the past four months. For the first time since 1930, woods operations are being carried on in Maine on a large scale with some 10,000 at work. These were made necessary by the steady shrinkage of wood available for the pulp industry, and represent the belief of many companies that it is again profitable to build up inventories, a practice that proved costly during 1931-32-33.

As an indication of the general omission of dividend payments in this State and elsewhere the past few years, only few active Maine stocks, aside from the public utility preferred shares and some of the guaranteed stocks, paid the same dividend rate last year that was in effect during 1933. The Oxford Paper Company, for instance, paid out $1.50 a share in the final quarter of 1933 and that same amount in the first quarter of 1934, after which dividend payments were suspended. Thirteen other companies, several of which have preferred issues outstanding, are not paying dividends at the present time.

It is expected that efforts will be made in the Legislature to increase the time required to gain a residence in Maine from three to six months. Maine is the only State in the Union that permits gaining a residence in three months. In most cases the period is a year, as in Massachusetts. When the Constitution was adopted, Maine wished to get all the citizens it could. It was a pioneer State and people who were coming here came to stay and the desire seemed to be to get the residents voting as quickly as possible. To get the resolve through the Legislature will require a two-thirds vote.

One of the proposals which will be presented at the present session of the Legislature will be the amendment of the direct primary law by the establishment of a preprimary convention at which the delegates express their preference for candidates. Such a plan, in the opinion of many, would graft onto the direct primary many of the evils of the old convention system without doing away with any of the faults of the primary such as possible concentration of candidates in the larger centers; participation of voters of one party in the primaries of the opposing party, a practice less common, however, since the two parties in Maine came to be more nearly on an equal footing; and nominations of minority candidates.

Following the trend in progress throughout the nation last year, the State of Maine, its municipalities and a few of the highest rate corporations set records for borrowing at a low rate of interest. Chief among these was the sale of $250,000 one to five year bonds with a two per cent coupon for which the State received a premium at $101,269, the lowest cost to taxpayers in this generation. In general, new financing in Maine last year increased over the 1933 total, especially in the corporation category.

The Maine Federation of Girls' Athletic Associations recently presented a new point system for girls which is being considered by secondary schools throughout the State. The system advocates that the varsity sports be subsidized in favor of intermural, thus involving a greater number of girls. Numerals are to be given for the first 50 points earned, the school letter for 100 points and a State letter for 150 points. An honorary symbol is the final honor.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

The battle cries of the 1934 gubernatorial skirmish have scarcely quieted, yet murmurs of the 1936 election already have started. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, are considered almost certain candidates. Both have intimated that they are susceptible to the position's lure.

There is every indication that Mr. Saltonstall would obtain strong Republican support; while half the Curley camp, it is understood, is lined up for Mr. Hurley. The other half, rumor makers announce, favors Boston's "economy Mayor," Frederick W. Mansfield.

The Hurley adherents are laughing down the Mansfield rumor. They brand him as politically ruined by his economy policy, by his frequent backtracking, by his sharp attacks on Governor Curley's mayoral career, and by his veto of a huge PWA program because of the large debt involved.

On the other hand, the Mansfield advocates declare they have 18 months in which to build the Mayor into popularity; that his apparent abandonment of economy efforts in favor of new revenue sources will boost his stock in political circles.

Furthermore, Mayor Mansfield today is doing City Hall favors for Curley City Councilors, whom he never favored before. The Mansfield candidacy may blow up long before election time in 1936, but at present, part of the Curley camp is buzzing with the rumor.

Mayor Mansfield is practically ready to announce his plan for consolidating Boston's overdepartmentalized municipal government into a few compact departments. And under power doled out by the 1934 Legislature, the City Council must run an approving eye over the plan before it becomes operative. But while the plan is receiving its final touches, it has been revealed that the Legislature conferred upon the Mayor and Council consolidation powers which they already possessed under the City Charter. The charter says:

"The Mayor and the City Council at any time may by city ordinance reorganize, consolidate, or abolish departments in whole or in part," with the exception of a few essential departments.

Undoubtedly Mayor Mansfield knew of this Charter provision before he climbed Beacon Hill in search of executive power to do the work. However, he came down the Hill with no more power than he carried up, for a cautious Legislature tacked on the Council approval phrase.

Harvard is checking up on Mayor Mansfield. So much economy smoke has curled out of City Hall since January, 1934, that Prof. Walter Rice Sharp, professor of political science, has set three students to work to discover the real fire. The students are spending long hours at the Boston Municipal Research Bureau to ascertain how much, if any, the Mayor has retrenched since he took charge. Remembering the Mansfield campaign statement that two thirds of Boston's tax money goes for waste, graft and extravagance, they want to know how much of this two thirds he has cleaned out.

According to the students, they have been unable to dig out the information at City Hall. So they are digging into bureau records. As yet they have found little signs of retrenchment, although Mayor Mansfield on Monday announced that he had saved $25,000,000 in 1934.

Mention of the Municipal Research Bureau raises a question. What has happened to "the man from Detroit" who was charged with being the "real Mayor of Boston" last year? Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the bureau, was strangely absent from the budget conferences this year. In 1934, he was on hand at each meeting, and according to Joseph McGrath, city councilor, he was the "warden" who directed the economy executions.

With Mr. Loeffler absent from the conferences this year, some economy critics are declaring "'ah-ha!" for the Mayor is turning to new revenues to solve his budget problems, whereas last year he economized. Yet, according to those who profess to know, "the man from Detroit" made very few economy suggestions last year, for he was a newcomer. They argue that he sat in the conferences only to learn, not to suggest.

Evidently one term as Mayor of Boston makes the position forever desirable. Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, defeated for another term in the last election, is already in the field for the 1937 election.

# Ransom Notes Work Of Fisch, Counsel For Hauptmann Claims

*Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press*

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 12—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's defense put its handwriting experts to work on the Lindbergh ransom notes today in an attempt to show they were written by Isador Fisch.

Taking advantage of a week-end recess in Hauptmann's trial for life, the defense authorities also sought flaws in evidence presented by the State that the notes were written by Hauptmann himself.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of defense for Hauptmann, said: "We will prove that Fisch not only collected the ransom but also wrote the ransom notes."

Ever since his arrest, the Bronx carpenter his insisted that the $14,600 in ransom money found in his possession was given to him by Fisch, his former business partner, who passed on in Germany.

Anthony M. Hauck Jr. said witnesses could be produced to show Hauptman was spending the ransom money before he met Fisch. Federal Agent Frank Wilson testified yesterday that the first bill turned up five or six days after the ransom was paid April 2, 1932, and Mr. Hauck said the State could prove that Hauptmann and Fisch did not become acquainted until August of that year.

## Monitor Schedule On Radio Given

OWING to a special network radiocast, the regular evening feature program of selected stories from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be canceled on Saturday, Jan. 12. The midday radiocast of news at 12:03 p. m. will be heard as usual over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

On Monday, Jan. 14, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," previously announced as canceled, will be heard as usual at 5 p. m., eastern standard time.

On Saturday, Jan. 19, the subject, "Two Outstanding American Women," an analysis of several articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, will be discussed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, over these same stations at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

## *Catches of Flounders Shipped From Maine*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LUBEC, Maine, Jan. 12—The after-holiday demand for flounders has attracted three large boats from up the coast. The catches of these three draggers have been handled by the Emery Brothers in their recently completed powerboat and shipped West, 15,000 pounds having been turned over to them in one day recently. Other averages ran from 5000 to 10,000 pounds per day.

Flounders, which are very plentiful about the wharves in summer, slip off into the deep water in winter, making them a scarcer article of food with a consequently higher price.

### Engine Goes at 100 Mile Clip

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—A speed of almost 100 miles an hour was claimed yesterday by the Reading Company for a new streamline locomotive which was given a test run from Philadelphia to Jersey City.


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## America Riding Seas to World Court on Wave of Senatorial Apathy—Union Labor Comes to Side of President on Work-Relief Proposal

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—With general interest focused on the social security recommendations soon to emerge from the White House and go to Congress, the capital was today analyzing under-the-surface developments in this and political fields.

Observers saw a growing political puzzle in connection with the Ickes-Moses dispute over New York office-holding, expected the World Court resolution to go through the Senate on a wave of relative indifference, and noted a partial swing of A. F. of L. sentiment toward "made work" in the President's $4,000,000,000 work relief plan. Between whiles, for the first time in weeks, the Chief Executive left the White House for a long motor trip under a bright winter sun into the Maryland and Virginia countryside.

* * *

**Political Jigsaw:** Politics is producing more than its usual paradoxes in the current tangle over the two New York offices held by Robert Moses, defeated G. O. P. candidate for governorship of the Empire State. Likewise, a recoil is expected at any time which may damage the Roosevelt Administration more than any political miss-fire since the air-mail contract cancellations.

Surface facts, apparently unrelated, are these: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has demanded Robert Moses's resignation as either the New York City park commissioner or member of the Triborough Bridge Authority. No one holding another municipal office, says Mr. Ickes, may serve on an authority expending PWA funds. Mr. Moses positively refuses to get out, apparently with the hearty support of New York press and public opinion, which has recognized him as a courageous and able public servant.

On the other hand, Mr. Ickes was recently in a serious mix-up with the White House over his two chief assistants in the Interior Department. The Interior Secretary, whose tongue is sharp and free, is said by insiders to be in frequent danger of speaking out-of-turn at Cabinet meetings, and there have been many rumors of possible resignation—which, gossips say, would be accepted.

All this is only touching the surface of the incident. President Roosevelt has had more than one row with "Bob" Moses, and yesterday disclosed that he had been in touch with Secretary Ickes over the Moses situation for several months—leaving the clear inference that he supported the demand for resignation.

If the White House tries to eject Commissioner Moses, a protest of national proportions is expected to rise. Other cities will foresee federal intervention with their own officials, the fact that Postmaster General James M. Farley still holds his multiple jobs will be recalled, and New York's resistance to pressure is expected to be even more effective than the pressure itself.

For these and other reasons, experienced opinion here thinks the White House will withdraw before it puts itself into the political firing line. But Secretary Ickes may be left out on the limb. There is the possibility too, that Mr. Farley, in his role of political chieftain was behind the Ickes move, or that Mr. Ickes himself, out of his incalculable Bull-Moose nature, was actually the propulsive force.

In any of which events, a political sacrifice will be expedient. Mr. Ickes is in line. But to drop the Chicago progressive will store up trouble for the Administration's relations with other progressives—with the La Follettes, Johnsons, Cuttings and others who are already considerably disgruntled. Altogether, no graceful political exit is as yet visible.

* * *

**Quick Work:** With a speed and efficiency which augured well for at least the less controversial Administration measures, the House yesterday passed the first major bill of the session, after less than three days of debate and within 10 days of the opening of the new Congress.

Although a purely routine measure—the Independent Office Appropriations Bill—it nevertheless provided a reasonably accurate test for the newly organized House legislative machine, in view of the fact that it included the always controversial appropriation for veterans' pensions and allowances, money for continuation of the much-criticized Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and a sensationally slashed appropriation for the Securities Exchange Commission.

Incidents during the three-day debate demonstrated what has been expected, that the Administration has far more cause to fear opposition or rebellion from Democratic ranks than the Republican opposition. The minority took little part in the proceedings while a determined foray by a group of Democrats very nearly succeeded in wrecking the HOLC by an amendment which would have reduced the total salaries and expenses for its governing board to $1.

Far more excitement was engendered over the HOLC question than even over veterans' benefits, although the latter accounted for $705,420,000 of the total $777,237,462 carried in the bill.

The Appropriations Committee, which created a minor sensation when it slashed $690,756 from the budget estimate for the Securities Exchange Commission, apparently experienced a change of heart—a telephone call from the White House was suspected—and recommended a flat $2,000,000 at the last moment instead of $1,679,244. This restoration of nearly half of the cut from the budget figures of $2,370,000 was expected to mollify somewhat the very much disturbed feelings of the commission.

* * *

**Thin Ice:** Crackling of international fireworks was all but audible today as students of foreign policy here examined two projected investigations of Japanese military and commercial policies which have been advanced in Senate and House.

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah proposes that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hold hearings on Japan's policy in Manchuria, and on the reports of fortifications upon islands in the South Pacific which Japan holds on mandate under the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations. In the House, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York says he will reveal data on Japanese "seizure" of American textile markets in the Philippines and Latin America.

Exactly what precedents there are for one country holding hearings on the foreign policies of another are obscure, and what international repercussions would ensue from the King resolutions, is open to informed imagination. But in the State Department officials are firmly opposed to action which they hold is flagrantly in disregard of normal friendly relations between nations. It is likely that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will "shush" any investigation, although he cannot prevent speech-making in either Senate or House along similar lines.

The King resolution on Manchuria would look into the Japanese Government's assistance in setting up the Manchoukuo Government, examine the question of an oil monopoly, and consider whether the alleged closing of the open door was in violation of the Nine-Power treaty or the Pact of Paris. A separate investigation into the mandated island is proposed.

Headlines in the Japanese press, if these investigations ever go through, are all too clearly forecast in informed circles, and there is grave doubt whether any relevant or useful information would be forthcoming. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed his undisguised belief that the action would do serious harm. But the episode is a clear indication of the lengths individual members of Congress will go in their examination of foreign affairs, and emphasizes once more the peculiar policy-making division between State Department and Senate in such delicate and difficult matters.

* * *

**Apathy and the World Court:** Current polls on World Court sentiment in the Senate disclose how diminutive the bitter-end really is. Even the stoutest critics of American membership have little hope of blocking the current drive and one estimate places the opposition at only 12 Senatorial votes, with ratification of the protocols likely within a week.

Optimistic though this time estimate may be, no doubt exists in Senatorial circles that the protocols will finally go through. The famous Reservation Five, dexteriously turned inside out by the State Department, now does not arouse opposition from friends of the Court.

In original form this reservation made possible American consent necessary before the Court should consider an advisory opinion on matters considered of American interest. Now the legal form makes positive American objection necessary before blocking such an opinion. This shift of emphasis is held to make all the difference between tying the Court's hands and leaving it free in practice.

The chief difficulty facing the protocols now is that there are few well-informed and documented sponsors of the Court left in the Senate, for although the opposition has dwindled, the proponents have dropped out as well. There is passive acquiescence, but not informed sponsorship.

So, at last, the protocols are on their way to ratification on a wave of apathy. If ratification is completed, it will be after the second longest delay in the history of a Senate which has held up more treaties than it has ratified. The Court has waited 12 years; the Isle of Pines treaty with Cuba hung fire for 21 years. The average delay has been one year and five months.

* * *

**Employment Hopes:** The American Federation of Labor today hailed President Roosevelt's work relief plan as the only real hope for business during the coming spring season.

William Green, president of the labor organization, foresees a slight seasonal upswing for business but he predicted that it would give work only to about 1,000,000 of the 11,459,000 in the jobless army. The President has estimated that 7,000,000 will be given direct or indirect work under the new relief setup.

To this Mr. Green adds the suggestion that 4,000,000 more might be furnished with jobs if the Administration would change its decision and impose a 30-hour week on industry.

For 1934, the A. F. of L. could see no significant gains for labor in employment, real wages or hours of work. "Such gains as were made since the enactment of NRA were accomplished in the summer and fall of 1933," the survey said. During 1934 production of mines and factories increased only slightly over 1933; production on farms decreased; the wherewithal to raise living standards was not provided.

"Industrial profits, on the other hand, increased, business failures decreased and the business community was in a better position to carry on profitable business activity at the end of 1934 than at the beginning."

The average worker's income last year was still $813 below the amount needed for decent support of a family of five, Mr. Green said.

## Story 50 Years Old But Sounds Natural

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Richmond, Va., Jan. 12

HERE'S a new-sounding story. "Our people are passing through the greatest financial depression ever felt here. It would be much worse but for the quarterly disbursements by the Government to its employees in our midst. Our oyster business to the present time has been a dead letter and the failure of our oysters involves every other interest in our community. . . . Another such winter, financially, as we are passing through, will drive us to the soil to make up for the loss from the water."

The date of publication of the above quoted dispatch in the Peninsula Enterprise is Jan. 10. The year—1885!

## Stevenson Re-elected Speaker of Texas House

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12—Re-election of Coke Stevenson of Junction as Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives is regarded as a manifestation of the survival of James Ferguson's power as a political influence in Texas.

Mr. Stevenson was re-elected by a vote of 72 to 68 after a stirring campaign. Only a few days ago Mr. Stevenson accepted the endorsement of former Gov. James Ferguson, who has announced his retirement from public life effective Jan. 15, when his wife, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, steps from the Governor's chair.

# Oakland Hears Miss Earhart Nears Coast on Hop From Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

ornia—a stretch never flown "solo" by any flier.

"Sixty per cent of the success of any expedition lies in its preparation," she said before the takeoff. "And I feel that I am prepared. I certainly anticipate no trouble."

It was just a year ago yesterday that six naval sea planes made their notable "precision flight" from San Francisco Bay to Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

Several times the great water expanse between the California mainland and Hawaii has been spanned by planes, but Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor, flying in their famous Lady Southern Cross, are the only ones to have flown from the islands to the mainland. They made this flight last November.

Ten persons have lost their lives attempting to negotiate the 2400-mile all-water route by flying westward.

Miss Earhart rested well before starting. She arrived at the field in an automobile driven by Lieut. George H. Sparhawk, at whose home she had spent the afternoon.

She gave her plane a careful examination and then lost no time climbing aboard.

She flashed a smile to the crowd and waved. Then she reached down and said farewell to her husband and to Paul Manty, her technical adviser. Miss Earhart wore a brown, fur-lined flying suit. She turned her plane to the northeast and gave the motor "the gun." Roaring down the runway and spattering mud that collected on the red fuselage of the plane, she soon overcame the obstacles of a heavy field and a heavy load and was blithely on her way.

A long incline stretched before her as she struck out for Diamond Head. Wheeler Field is situated on a plateau 700 feet high.

Many army airmen remarked about the short run Miss Earhart took before getting into the air. They recalled that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's famous plane used almost the entire length of the same field for his takeoff.

Designing of women's clothes is another of Miss Earhart's interests. When she began to fly, she says, there seemed to be no garments that were really suitable for a woman pilot—so she designed her own.

Then it struck her that in the lines of airplanes were many suggestions for new styles—and she set about to adapt them herself. She used ball bearings for a belt buckle, parachute webbing for a belt, parachute silk as a material, decorations shaped like small nuts—and so on.

From that point she definitely set herself to design styles—especially for sports wear—which were really practical and comfortable in every detail, and her work has been commercially successful.

## Miss Earhart Saw Much Of World Even Before She Started to Be a Flier

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Just which is Amelia Earhart Putnam's home town?

It's a much debated matter, for she has lived here and there. Her principal homes known are at Rye, N. Y., and Medford, Mass., near Boston.

She was born in Atchison, Kan., July 24, 1898. Her father, Edwin E. Earhart, was an attorney and railroad claim agent who made frequent moves about the country, taking his family with him.

As a result, the future premiere woman flier of America attended six different high schools and three colleges. She was graduated from Hyde Park High School, Chicago, in 1915.

Her first lessons in flying were received near Los Angeles, where she had gone to be with her father after working at Columbia University. She pawned jewelry and her fur coat to get the money for the plane, and worked as a mail and file clerk to enable her to keep up her lessons—without her father finding out where the money was going.

She spent eight years here and there, accumulating flying experience. She was in Boston completing her second year as a social worker in the famous Denison House settlement when she met George Palmer Putnam, seeking a woman pilot for the transatlantic flight being sponsored by Mrs. Frederick Guest of London. It was the flight which brought her fame and fortune and incidentally introduced her to Mr. Putnam, now her husband.

Important dates in her career:

1898, July 24—Born in Atchison, Kan.
1915—Graduated from Hyde Park High School, Chicago.
1915-1917—Did war work as V. A. D. nurse at Toronto, Canada.
1920—Received first flying instruction near Los Angeles; licensed.
1923—Received certificate as transport pilot.
1926—Took charge of girls' work in a Boston social settlement.
1928, June 17-18—First woman to fly Atlantic Ocean.
1928, Aug. 31—First airplane accident, Pittsburgh; unhurt.
1929, Jan. 9—Piloted first Pan-American plane, Havana to San Juan, P. R.
1929, Dec. 26—Established speed record for women, 158.7 miles an hour.
1930, July 6—Established international women's speed record, 181.18 m. p. h.
1930, Dec. 14—First woman to fly an autogiro.
1931, Feb. 7—Married George Palmer Putnam, New York publisher.
1931, May-October—Made first national autogiro tour.
1932, May 21—First woman to make transatlantic solo flight.
1932, June 4—Made a chevalier of French Legion of Honor.
1932, June 21—First woman receiving National Geographic Society Gold Medal.
1932, July 13—Crossed continent in 19:14:40, breaking women's record nearly 10 hours.
1932, July 28—First woman to receive Distinguished Flying Cross, bestowed by United States Congress.
1932, Aug. 25—First woman to make transcontinental nonstop flight, Los Angeles to Newark in 19:04:06.
1933, July 8—Sets women's transcontinental flight record, Los Angeles to Newark in 17:07:30.
1934, Dec. 17—First reveals plans for Honolulu to Oakland flight.
1935, Jan. 11—Begins flight from Hawaii to California.

## Elaborate Precautions Taken in Case Earhart Plane Is Forced Down at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 (AP)—In case of a forced landing on her projected transpacific flight, Mrs Amelia Earhart Putnam planned to depend for survival upon the finest life-saving equipment ever carried on any flight over the longest all-over-water air lane in the world.

The gasoline tanks on her red monoplane had fast-acting dump valves to empty quickly all remaining fuel, turning the tanks into air-tight buoyancy chambers, capable of keeping the plane afloat as long as it held together.

The tail carried an air cruiser life raft with capsules of compressed air capable of inflating it in two seconds. Beside her hand in the cockpit, Miss Earhart had a small hatchet for use in breaking away tail surfaces for release of the craft.

Mounted on the raft was a brilliantly colored balloon with a hydrogen capsule to inflate it. Released, the balloon would rise to the end of a 100-foot fishline as a conspicuous signal for searching craft. A Very pistol and flares were included for use at night.

In addition, Miss Earhart wore a deflated "life preserver" vest of double compartment construction, almost weightless and giving freedom of action in the plane, but which could be inflated with compressed air cartridges in the water. The double compartment was a precaution against accidental puncture, either half having sufficient "lift" to support her weight in the water.

In case of accident, it was pointed out, the weight of the motor would draw the nose of the ship under water, so the life vest might be necessary to help her reach the tail area, held up by the empty gas tanks, where the life raft and provisions were stored.

Food supplies, highly condensed, were supplemented by tomato juice, the beverage she has used on all her previous flights. She does not drink tea, coffee, or stimulants.

## Plane's Capacity of Six Passengers Used by Miss Earhart for Fuel Tanks

*By the Associated Press*

The Earhart plane:

**Type** — Lockheed - Vega, high wing; capacity, pilot and six passengers. Extra gasoline tanks fill passenger space on this flight.

**Engine**—Pratt & Whitney radial, air-cooled Wasp S1D1; 500 horsepower under normal conditions. Equipped with supercharger.

**Speed** — Cruising, 160 miles per hour. Maximum, 215 miles per hour at 10,000 feet altitude. Cruising radius more than 3000 miles.

**Load**—About 470 gallons gasoline, 35 gallons oil, which with extra equipment estimated to weigh 3000 pounds; plus ship's weight 5800 pounds.

**Radio**—Usual receiving set for beam flying, plus powerful telephonic sending and receiving set with effective range upward of 2000 miles.

**Radio Call Letters** — KHABQ. Fifty-watt transmitter, day frequency 6210, night 3105. Receives on all wavelengths.

**Propeller**—Hamilton controllable pitch all-metal, giving more power for takeoff, more speed when in the air.

**Instruments** — Magnetic compass, aperiodic compass, directional bank and turn indicator, rate of climb, artificial horizon, altimeters; ice-warning thermometer, fuel and temperature gauges, tachometer, supercharge pressure gauge.

**Identification**—Plane is painted red, with gold stripe on side. Bears Department of Commerce license NR 9656.

## Eight Hurt in Mexico After Arrest of Priest

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 12 (AP)—An outcropping of Mexico's feud between church and state, a disturbance in suburban Tacubaya, caused eight casualties today. One man, shot three times, was not expected to live. A policeman and three firemen were among the injured.

Fighting between townspeople and police and firemen broke out last night after the arrest of a Roman Catholic priest, accused of holding religious services without a permit. Worshipers precipitated the fight when they attempted to go to the aid of their pastor. More than 100 men and women were rounded up in the church for questioning.

## Long List of 'Firsts' For Amelia Earhart

*By the Associated Press*
San Francisco, Jan. 12

AMELIA EARHART stamped her name indelibly into the newspaper headlines in 1928 by becoming the first woman to fly successfully across the Atlantic, and her aerial accomplishments since have made her indisputably America's premier woman aviator.

She probably has more worthwhile "firsts" in her record than any other woman of her generation. They include:

First woman to fly the Atlantic.
First woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.
First person to fly the Atlantic twice.
First woman to fly an autogiro.
First person to cross the United States in an autogiro.
First woman to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross.
First woman to receive the National Geographic Society's gold medal.
First woman to make a transcontinental non-stop flight.
Holder of women's transcontinental speed record: 17:07:30.
Former holder of women's international speed record—181.18 m. p. h.
First woman licensed in the United States to carry passengers for hire in cabin planes weighing up to 7700 pounds.

## Dockets Declared To Warrant More District Judges

### Action by Congress Advised to Make Temporary Posts Permanent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Legislation to make temporary federal district judgeships throughout the country permanent is recommended here by Presiding Judge Kimbrough Stone, of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Jundicial Circuit.

Judge Stone points out that notwithstanding an increase of work in the federal courts, there are many district judgeships which cannot be continued by Presidential appointment when incumbents retire, or when their posts are otherwise vacated. This little known condition, he says, calls for prompt action by Congress.

**After the War**

In September, 1922, Congress took cognizance of the congestion then existing in the Federal District Courts by approving a bill providing for the establishment of some 20 temporary judgeships. These posts were not made permanent, in the belief that the extraordinary amount of work in the federal courts would decrease as the effects of wartime legislation became less noticeable and the country grew accustomed to the operation of federal prohibition, as provided for in the now repealed Eighteenth Amendment.

Now, 12 years later, there are only 14 of these judgeships, the number having decreased, because under the law there is no way to fill the posts as they become vacated. Missouri and New York each have two judges occupying temporary seats on the bench. The states with one each are: Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas.

**Revenue and Bankruptcy**

In calling attention to the situation, Judge Stone remarked that the federal courts have a greater volume of cases today than ever before. This is due, it was said, to the great number of bootlegging cases arising from the enforcement of the Federal revenue laws, to the use of the new bankruptcy act and to the rush of litigation growing out of the various enactments of the Roosevelt Administration designed to produce economic recovery.

Taking the situation in this judicial circuit, which comprises Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota, the Appellate Court Presiding Judge stated that the three temporary judgeships in the Circuit, those filled by Judges Charles B. Davis, of St. Louis, Albert L. Reeves, of Kansas City, and Joseph W. Molyneaux, of Minneapolis, are among the Circuit's busiest. Should one of them be vacated, a grave problem would be pressented, Judge Stone said.

# Cape Codder Wins Curtiss Trophy In Miami Air Races

## A. B. Sherman Averages 139 Miles an Hour—Fly-Trapeze Thrills Meet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Alton B. Sherman of Cape Cod, Mass., won the Curtiss Trophy in the second day of the All-American Air Races being held here. Mr. Sherman's speed averaged 139 miles an hour in a Cessna cabin plane, over a 25-mile course. Lawrence Schmitblapp, Cincinnati, was second, and Joe Canno Jr., Charlotte, N. C., third.

Perfect flying conditions brought out a crowd of over 10,000 spectators and a flock of planes held up by fog farther north.

Following the Curtiss race the "men on the flying trapeze" went through their formation acrobatics. These men, from Montgomery, Ala., gave one of the finest exhibitions ever witnessed here. Hanging high above the field the pilots put their planes through maneuvers in tight formation that are difficult even when done singly, rolling, looping, taking vertical banks with wing tip separated by feet, not yards. And just to show it can be done, they spin in formation.

The pilots who perform these antics are Capt. Clair L. Chenault and Lieuts. Williams C. McDonald and John H. Williamson.

Richard Dupont is giving daily exhibitions in a sailplane, floating lazily over the field after cutting free from a towing ship. Yesterday he remained in the air 38 minutes and coasted to an easy landing.

The first pursuit army group was grounded by the Department of Commerce for spectacular low-flying maneuvers over the grandstand, but the ban was lifted yesterday, although Maj. Ralph Royce, commander of the group, was not among the fliers in their next exhibition. The Department of Commerce officials fined the Air Race Commission $100 for the first pursuit group's maneuvers Thursday.

The dead-stick landing contest was won by Dennis Powelson, Lake City, Fla., stopping two feet eight inches from the mark.

Eugene Vidal, United States director of air commerce, who is present at the races, says the Miami meet is growing in popularity and size and within a few years bids far to become the outstanding aeronautical event of America's year. It is already first in number of planes taking part. Mr. Vidal recommends that next year the Miami air races begin on Dec. 17, the anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk, as a memorial to the historic day.

"The more I see of Miami," said Mr. Vidal, "the more I realize it is destined to become the Pan-American metropolis of the air. Miami will grow in direct ratio to the growth of our Latin-American air trade."

## W.C.T.U. Sets Feb. 17 As Date for Launching Its Five-Year Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 12—The takeoff of the W. C. T. U.'s five-year program of education and action against alcoholic liquors is formally announced today. Feb. 17 has been set as the date for inaugurating the drive in 10,500 local unions.

Three initial items in the five-year program are being put before the Feb. 17 rallies by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president. They are outlined by her as follows:

"1. A reconsecration and the deepening of the spiritual life of every advocate and supporter of the temperance cause.

"2. Inauguration of a community movement that shall encourage and support local boards of education everywhere in providing adequately for the carrying out of school laws requiring the teaching of the effects of alcohol upon the human system, and the furnishing of helps to teachers as in other studies.

"3. The launching of an enlarged program of education for all thoughtful citizens in the mechanics of government and the relation of the voter to the functions of government through community study classes, open forums, lectures and literature."

Local unions are being urged to co-operate to the fullest extent with all civic movements having for their aim the achievement of constructive legislation and of character building. Appeals are being sent to several national public health and welfare organizations asking for their assistance in the field of education through their publications.


A Few of the Things We Do
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and Hat Cleaners
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RUMFORD
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Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

# Britain Pushes Improvement Of Aerial Route to Australia; India Takes Rapidly to Airways

## World's Longest Passenger Service Prepares Lighted Airdromes for Night Flying on Transindian Run and Speeds Schedules

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India—Britain, during the past two years, has instituted and improved its great trunk air line from London across the Mediterranean, over Arabia and India, to its final destination in Melbourne, Australia.

This longest regular air-line in the world carries passengers as well as mails and provides for both speed and comfort. Its facilities have steadily been advanced despite financial difficulties of the past few years which have never been allowed to stop the work or seriously to hinder it.

A weekly air mail between London and Karachi, the air entry port of India, was the first long distance overseas air mail which the British undertook. The British authorities in India in 1929 organized a weekly extension to Delhi, their capital.

**Subsidiary Feeders**

Financial stringency soon afterward prevented their instituting an inland state air service, but they organized one on a semistate basis in the autumn of 1933. This took the form of a weekly extension of the western air mail route across India to Calcutta and on to Singapore.

Several subsidiary inland feeder and distributory air services have since been inaugurated by Indian enterprise and without subsidy from the public purse except in the shape of contracts arranged on business lines for the conveyance of mails. Some of the Indian services—notably one plying between Karachi, in northwest India and Madras, in southern India, organized and conducted by the Indian firm of Tata's, of Bombay—claim to be among the most successful examples of private air enterprise in the world.

The residents of India are leaping into airmindedness. The air service between London and Calcutta in less than a year after starting was filled almost to its full capacity. The opening of the additional Australian extension of the line promises an overflow of passengers and freight on so large a scale that it has been decided to double the service.

**Increase in Speed**

Two airplanes are to fly each way each week instead of one. The cost of the new development is being borne by the British Imperial Airways Ltd., the Indian Transcontinental Airways Ltd., and the company which is running the Australian section, without any increase of the state subsidy for mails.

Besides duplicating the service, the management is taking steps to increase its speed. The Government of India expects during the coming summer to complete the lighting equipment of its airdromes, so as to make night flying possible along the entire Transindian route.

At the same time the British authorities are arranging for similar night flying facilities along the entire route between England and India on the west and between India and Australia on the east. Imperial Airways Ltd., is simultaneously designing an improved airplane. This is not merely to fly at high speed, but to provide increased accommodation for passengers and freight.

It is also to enable passengers to stay on board the machines practically throughout the journey instead of having to alight for sleeping. Britain is thus endeavoring to make its Imperial air-line not only the longest in the world but also one of the fastest.

# Boys Hear Records Of Their Progress In Speaking English

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOLTON, Eng.—A novel experiment is being tried out to improve the pronunciation of boys attending the Horwich Junior Technical College near here.

In future each boy, on entering the college, is to have his voice recorded on a dictaphone so that from time to time he will be able, by referring to the record, to hear the progress he is making in English pronunciation. The aim is not to destroy local dialect, but to enable boys to talk either it or standard English.

In the past it has been found that boys who are brilliant technicians have been prejudiced from obtaining posts because of their Lancashire dialect and their inability to drop it for standard speech when required. Boys attend the college from all over the district, and it has been found that in some cases there are as many as four dialects.

Those supervising the experiment feel that it is half the battle to gain the boy's interest and confidence and to make him an agent in his own teaching. The records that are to be made will enable the pupil to hear his own voice, which, in the opinion of the masters, should encourage him to regard it with new importance.

# *Motion Pictures*

**"Broadway Bill"**

Frank Capra's latest opus for Columbia, "Broadway Bill," now at the State Theater, Boston, sustains the director's reputation. There is nothing new about this race-track story, adapted from a yarn by Mark Hellinger, unless it is that there is no mortgage at stake. It's merely the tale of how the horse saves the day for his owner, in this instance giving his life to do it. But the picture is so well directed and acted that it has the interest of a novelty. Warner Baxter is the owner of "Broadway Bill." At first he seems a little mature for the childish behavior expected of him; but as the story warms up he becomes more believable. Miss Myrna Loy in the grateful role of the little sister-in-law who gets her man at last is very appealing; it's the best thing we've seen her do. Walter Connolly, the old reliable, is the sympathetic father of the Girl. A good entertainment.

# Powerful Radio Station Started In Bologna, Italy

## Owners of Receiving Sets Pay Government Fee of $7 Annually

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

ROME—A powerful radio station now being built at Bologna is one of the new developments designed to improve reception throughout Italy.

Radio stations and broadcasting services are a government monopoly here. The Government can grant concessions and issue licenses to private companies and public bodies for erecting and running wireless stations. In 1927 the Italian broadcasting service was leased to the Ente Italiano Audizioni Radiofoniche (E. I. A. R.) for 25 years, and is now operating stations at Rome, Milan, Naples, Bolzano, Genoa, Turin, Palermo, Trieste, Bari and Florence. The number of subscribers stands around 390,000.

Special features of the Italian radio are the educational programs. They are run by an official organization placed under the Ministry of Communications, working in close co-operation with the Departments of National Education and of Agriculture and Forests. It broadcasts regularly a full educational program for the primary schools, providing rural teachers with instructive matter of a character which would not otherwise be at their service.

By these means the Italian broadcasting service, organized in conformity with the spirit of the Fascist régime, seeks to improve the educational, cultural, and political development of the nation on lines laid down by the Government.

For the privilege of listening in, all owners of wireless sets in private use are required to pay an annual license fee of 80 lire (about $7) of which five lire go to the Ministry of Corporations (Public Entertainment Corporation), three to the Ministry of Communications, and the remaining 72 to the E. I. A. R. Owners of wireless apparatus installed in public resorts for purposes of direct or indirect profit are required to arrange special terms of subscription with the concessionaire, and are not held to the payment of the license fee of 80 lire.

Data supplied by the group of manufacturers of radio apparatus affiliated with the National Fascist Federation of Engineers and Metallurgists, show that more than 110 firms now hold licenses for manufacturing radio-electric apparatus.

Some 5000 workers are now employed by these various concerns, as well as some 320 engineers and experts. The capital invested in the industry approximates 175,000,000 lire, while the value of the annual output stands around 120,000,000 lire.

## Stalin's Control Remains Unshaken

(Continued from Page 1)

cilable Communists who could not accept Joseph Stalin's viewpoint have been executed or exiled. The first revolt, led by Leon Trotzky, was decidedly the most threatening. The most recent split was comparatively unimportant.

**Practical; Moderate**

With the Stalin faction so firmly in control, it is worth while to reconsider that faction's policy, which is likely to guide Russian affairs for a long time to come. What are the differences of opinion between this and other Communist factions which have impelled so many opposition leaders to sacrifice their positions and even their lives? To put the matter as briefly as possible, it may be said that the Stalin faction favors nationalization, centralization, and industrialization in Russia, and employs severely practical means to attain these ends.

The major dispute between Mr. Stalin and Mr. Trotzky was over the question of world revolution. Mr. Trotzky contended that the Russian Communist Party should not relax its efforts to foment violent proletarian revolutions in all countries; Mr. Stalin argued that "Socialism can be built in a single country," and that Russian Communists should devote all their efforts to that task The Stalin viewpoint has become so widely accepted in Russia that Russian Communists today may be more properly described at nationalists than internationalists. The Russian Revolution, like the French Revolution, originally offered assistance to "all oppressed peoples" against their own governments, but the Stalin faction has reduced that assistance to very slender proportions.

A second major dispute among Russian Communists has been that of the method of control of Russia's 200-odd national minorities The Stalin faction has contended that centralized control must be strengthened, although minorities are permitted the use of their own languages. The central government has constantly tightened its political and economic hold upon such incorrigibly independent sections of Russia as the Ukraine and Central Asia, and this process has resulted in bitter revolts, even during the last year.

**"Money Economy"**

While Communists are agreed upon the need of rapid industrialization of Russia, they disagreed upon methods. The Stalin faction has insisted upon the application of a method which can only be described as "state capitalism." This has been the cause of the most recent dispute. Opposition leaders declared that by abolishing the bread rationing system the Stalin faction was returning to "money economy" and was weakening the favored position of the worker. So far as unskilled workers are concerned, this charge appears undoubtedly true.

It is a mistake to regard Mr. Stalin as a "personal dictator," ruling entirely by force and repression. He has the sincere support of an overwhelming majority of the ruling Communist Party and his practical wisdom is admitted even by his opponents. He has the loyal support of the secret police (Narkom Vnudel) and of the Red Army. Even if Stalin should disappear tomorrow from the Russian scene, his faction probably is strong enough to perpetuate most of his policies.

## A Parliament With Half a Millennium of History

Lower Left, Underwood

**Sweden's 'Riksdaghus' in Stockholm**
**King Gustaf V (Inset) and the Ancient Parliament's Home on Its Imposing Water Front Site.**

## League Saar Group Gets Fresh Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

unfulfilled in the Saar no progress is likely.

The Council today issued a last-minute appeal to the Saar population to preserve order during the plebiscite.

## 'After Saar—Austria,' Slogan Vienna Expects Hitlerites to Adopt

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA, Jan. 12—After the Saar, Austria—this is the slogan the Schuschnigg Government expects the National Socialists to adopt when the Saar goes back to Germany, as is generally expected here.

Police recently unearthed many proofs of growing National Socialist activity in northern Austria. Many leaders of revived illegal formations have been arrested, arms depots discovered and much propaganda material confiscated.

Moreover, a large detachment of Austrian soldiers is being sent to the German border in order to forestall any action there.

Despite improvement in certain Austrian industries, observers agree that the economic situation all over Austria is exceedingly difficult and this crisis contributes to steadily growing opposition to the Government. An internal loan of $20,000,000 is planned of which part is to be used to protect the currency and the rest for creating employment.

## Hitler Incorporates Saar and Palatinate In One New District

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Jan. 12—An important step in anticipation of the Saar's return to Germany is officially announced, namely, incorporation of the Saar and the adjoining Palatinate to form a new district under the governorship of Joseph Bürckel, Reichsführer Hitler's plenipotentiary in the Saar, who at the same time has been made Reich's commissioner for matters affecting the return of that territory to Germany.

Herr Hitler in a message to Herr Bürckel has expressed approval of the latter's recent speech, in which he emphasized that there would be no persecution in the Saar following the plebiscite, no concentration camps and no interference with religious freedom.

On the German side of the Saar border tonight, immense bonfires will be lighted on the summits of neighboring hills. Prior to this, local church bells will be rung and the frontier population will sing the German national anthem.

## Birmingham Industry Asks Foster-Mothers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—With the revival of industry in Birmingham there is again a considerable demand for married women workers in some of the factories, particularly for women who are skilled in special processes.

Such workers often have difficulty in finding suitable caretakers for their children who are under school age. The Birmingham Public Health Committee has therefore devised a scheme for appointing foster-mothers to take charge of children between two and five while their mothers are at work.

## Intellectual Freedom Urged for Education

(Continued from Page 1)

soon degenerate into rather a sham battle," he continued.

"The connection between intellectual freedom within the academic walls and liberty without is obvious. Substitute dogma for free inquiry and open discussion ceases. The spirit of inquiry is too deep-rooted in a modern democratic land to be banished by the wave of a magic wand. It could be exterminated only by a stern and ruthless persecution. Abandon our faith in the value of the dispassionate search for the truth, and by a series of definite steps we shall find ourselves living in a spiritual prison with an organized mob for our jailers.

"Some think that under such conditions 'noncontroversial values' might be enjoyed, 'nonseditious research' pursued with success. To my mind this is an illusion. Under such regimes I do not believe really original research will develop even in those special fields where it may be permitted. Highly organized and luxuriously equipped laboratories may make important advances in the sciences along clearly indicated lines, but the really important step in advancing knowledge is by its very nature in a totally unsuspected direction. I do not believe that a regimented social life will produce the genius who will turn the corner.

**Serious Charges**

"Now one of the serious charges brought against modern scholarship and research is that a great deal of it is alleged to be trivial. I think any candid observer will admit that a fair proportion of present day research is trivial, but no one regrets this more than the scholars themselves. However fascinating stamp collecting may be as an avocation, no one would suppose that it should be a university subject, and the line between stamp collecting and certain types of research is admittedly very thin. No one wishes to encourage the uninspired plodding which often is supposed to pass for creative work.

"I am sorry to say that there are signs that another element has been injected into many colleges and universities in recent times. We all know too many cases where a man once appointed for life to a professorship proceeds by slow degrees to betray his trust—he enjoys the security of his office and neglects all but the most formal duties. To anyone who ponders on this problem the fate of the monasteries in the storm of the Reformation comes grimly to mind. If the time comes when a considerable proportion of our professors have their eyes solely on their "outside income" and spend most of their time in writing "pot boilers" or acting as high-salaried consultants on problems of no real scientific value, then the mob will be quite justified in storming the academic gates.

"As long as the members of the faculties of our colleges in this country hold fast to their faith in the sacredness of their trust, I believe we can weather many gales. Without this we are lost, no matter what may be our material resources."

## New England Warned To Extend Education

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP)—Ambitious students will be forced to travel west to obtain higher education unless the present educational policy of New England states is drastically changed, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, Massachusetts State College president warned today.

"If the present educational policy of the New England states is continued," he declared in an address at the Rhode Island College of Education, "we may expect before many years to see a movement in which great numbers of the keenest and most ambitious of our young people will enter western state colleges and universities, where the principle of liberal support of institutions of higher learning has been accepted.

"The unwillingness of our eastern states to accept the responsibility for the education of youth beyond the secondary schools and the dependence upon more expensive privately-endowed institutions for higher education is, in effect, erecting class barriers in direct contradiction to our American principles of equality in educational opportunities.

"This situation is also fixing a financial barrier in the way of a great group of our young people who are capable of further intellectual development but who cannot afford expensive schools and colleges.

"If public support is not given higher education in New England," Dr. Baker pointed out, "it will force us to accept the idea of an aristocracy of learning when what we want is democracy in learning."

# 'Gypsum Queen' Case Stirs Stiff Fight In Canadian Court

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Maritime experts have been called by the Crown to give evidence on the sinking of the schooner Gypsum Queen in the Government's suit for recovery of $71,276 paid in reparations for the alleged torpedoing of the ship.

It is alleged that Senator H. J. Logan and Capt. Robert Hatfield entered into a conspiracy to make the claim when the schooner is said to have really been lost through stress of weather off the coast of Ireland.

Evidence was taken by Commissioner Errol McDougall in 1931 that the ship had been torpedoed 50 miles off the Fastnet Light in 1915, the crew being taken off by the liner Cymric. The crew consisted of Captain Hatfield, two mates, four sailors and a cook. The captain and two sailors were Canadians, the others Americans or British West Indians.

W. N. Tilley, counsel for Senator Longan, has questioned the jurisdiction of the Exchequer court on the grounds that the money was paid out of German reparations and was not German money.

Thomas Mulvey, retired Undersecretary of State and deputy custodian of alien enemy property, denied this emphatically. He told the court that Canada had paid out $7,000,000 in reparations to civilians who had suffered losses in the great war. As German reparations money had not been forthcoming, the Dominion Parliament had voted the money out of the Treasury and from this money the Gypsum Queen claim had been paid.

The case is expected to continue for two weeks.

# *Traveltalk*

**Tourist's Russia**

Burton Holmes, who, like the goldfish, has been round the globe, opened his new Boston season of pictorial traveler's tales at Symphony Hall last evening, with slides, asides and motion films of Russia.

Mr. Holmes was there in the spring of 1934—in time for the May Day celebration. He was also there in the summer of 1901. And it is these flashbacks into the historic past that give the new travelog its greatest distinction. For there have been many visitors to Russia of later years, but few, with pictures to prove it, 33 years ago.

To see Tolstoi, moving like a mortal and not like a legend, on the screen, is an event. To see the last of the Tsars reviewing his troops and toying with his moustache in the most human sort of way, to see the streets of St. Petersburg spilling with cabs and period costumes like scenes out of Dostoievsky, is to catch nostalgic glimpses, with a touch of heartache, of the Russia that was and never can be again.

For the modern views, Mr. Holmes has called upon, and duly credited, some of Julien Bryan's penetrating reels—notably a very clever puppet show, and more notably, plain people reacting to pictures in an art gallery. He also credits Branson de Cou with interior stills of Great Catherine's Golden House, and the news reel, "Soviets on Parade," for his climactic May Day celebration. The one he saw last May was even more impressive, he says, but not so well photographed as this classic record of Russia's new strength.

But let there be no mistake. The travelog opens with the silently symbolic Statue of Liberty (applause). It closes with a patriotic peroration by the lecturer (more applause). And in between, all the American conventions are upheld. Mr. Holmes is careful to point out that he seeks only to present "The Traveler's Russia." With his customary zest in his experiences and the narration of them, he makes that surface Russia interesting.

M. L.

## Chain Store Clerks Seek Shorter Hours in Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Local executives of four chain store organizations favored "better store conditions generally" at a meeting of the Store Employees' Protective Association here. They declared their willingness to co-operate in any program designed to give better working conditions, but they maintained that the proposal should be accepted by "everyone in the industry."

Long hours required of clerks in grocery stores were deplored by association officers. Three ways were advanced by which better working conditions could be sought: negotiation and conciliation; Government intervention, or by strikes. Only the first method was effective in the long run, it was thought.

# Sweden Reports Trade Upturn In Celebrating the 500th Year Of Parliamentary Government

## King Points to Balanced Budget Without New Taxes or Large Public Loans—National Debt Drops $10,000,000—Jobs Increase

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP)—Sweden celebrated the apparent end of its depression yesterday as the Swedish Parliament, opening its regular session, commemorated the 500th anniversary of its founding.

In his annual message, King Gustaf told the lawmakers that solution of the problem of unemployment appears to be near at hand.

The Government has been able to balance the budget, he reported, without imposing new taxes or floating large public loans. The national debt will be reduced this year 40,000,000 crowns, (about $10,000,000), he said.

**Idle Relief Dwindles**

Socialist Sweden, by dint of foresight and long-range planning, has beaten the depression, was the conclusion emerging from the Government's request for only 60,000,000 crowns for unemployment relief. This compared with 160,000,000 crowns appropriated last year, and 180,000,000 crowns two years ago. Half of last year's appropriations remained unspent. The number of unemployed has dwindled to 80,000, just over 1 per cent of Sweden's entire population.

A definite upward economic surge now has made the nation almost completely stranger to huddled bread lines, soup kitchens and men with turned-up collars and the look of hunger on their faces. At the worst of it, even, none went hungry, it is claimed.

Paradoxically, Sweden has devoted more time and attention to problems of public relief than most other countries, and the visiting American Government officials have expressed the opinion that Sweden's social welfare program is in many ways the ultimate goal of the New Deal.

**Communities Lead**

As far back as 1914 Sweden appointed a committee to investigate unemployment and map out a program for unemployment relief. In the resulting program several definite principles were evolved, one of them the clear distinction between "unemployed" 'relief and "poor" relief in order to avoid any social stigma on the man who received work through the appropriated funds.

Care of the poor, sick and aged rests entirely with the individual community, and has been widely developed. In Stockholm approximately one-seventh of the city's population received relief in some form or other during 1933.

Private charity is practically unknown in Sweden, and the highly socialized system of public institutions has been of great value, it is agreed, in minimizing the visible effects of the depression.

# Speedier Air Mails Sought by Britain With Dominions' Aid

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — Speeding up of all British Empire air mails is being arranged between the United Kingdom and various dominions and colonies.

The scheme proposed by the British Government and expected to be introduced also provides for increase in frequency of service and for all first-class mail for the Empire countries covered by the projected services to be carried in future by air.

The new schedule is of just over two days in India, two and one half days to East Africa, four days to the Cape of Good Hope, four days to Singapore and seven days to Australia.

There are to be either four or five services weekly to India, three to Singapore and East Africa, and two to South Africa and Australia, respectively.

The postal rate proposed is 1½d. per half ounce. Ground organization is being arranged on a basis to enable services carrying passengers as well as mail to operate by night as well as by day.

The whole scheme is expected to take two years to bring into full operation. The new postal rate, according to the official statement, is not likely to be introduced before 1937.

# Long Spurns Signals And Usurps Radio To Tell His Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Advice to radio stations: Don't try to stop Huey Long when he's making a speech over the air; he'll keep on talking just the same.

The Louisiana Senator started out last night on what was to have been a 30-minute speech about his "share-the-wealth" movement in which he heaped fresh criticism on President Roosevelt.

At the end of the half hour, station attendants signaled frantically that his time was up, but the "Kingfish" went right on with his speech.

"This is United States Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana speaking," he announced and kept on talking for 15 more minutes. A musical program that was to have followed the Senator was hurriedly sidetracked.

Mr. Long criticized the President for not ending what he called "the Roosevelt depression." He said there is more unemployment now than ever in the history of the country, and asserted that in three years of experimentation by President Roosevelt the debt of the United States has increased to $28,500,000,000.

## Book Issued to Aid Farmers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—When a farmer in this State wishes to compile his income tax return, look up matters relating to compensation insurance or secure other data necessary to the conduct of the farm, he need only to refer to the book, "New Facts for California Farmers," issued recently by the University of California primarily to aid farmers in keeping accurate records as regards the financial side of their enterprise.


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# Progress In Education

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## Encouraging the Child Poet

### Ten-Year-Olds Taught to Capture Their Dreams

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Santa Rosa, Calif.

THE child finds poetry the easiest form of creative writing. He is a natural poet. His thoughts are simple, and unburdened by the weight of practical knowledge that later in life is apt to distract his attention from the beauty around him. "Heaven lies around us in our infancy," It is natural for a little one to speak of a puddle as a fairy lake, or say that the clouds wave their hands at him.

The ages of the children in my class in creative writing range from 10 to 12 years. In a busy school day where time seems a great factor, 20 minutes twice a week is all the time I can give to this class.

We begin our lessons by talking about words, for out of words must the mesh be woven that will catch our dreams. First we write lists of words that make a lovely sound when we say them. They usually give me the *ing* words and the *ly* words; as, fluttering—swaying—twinkling—nestling—gliding—whispering—gently—softly—slowly. Each list contains a few words whose sounds make beautiful music; such as, amethyst—heliotrope—mountainous—meadow—marmalade—sorrowful—daffodil—chic-a-dee. One chubby little boy chewed his pencil for the entire 20 minutes; and just as time was up, he beamed at me and wrote triumphantly, bob-o-link.

**Clothes for Beautiful Thoughts**

Of course, it is easy to make them see that beautiful thoughts must be clothed in beautiful words, just as the lovely fairy princess always wears lace and satin and cloth of gold.

I make it a point always to remind them before they start trying to express things for themselves, that poetry, in order to be poetry, does not necessarily have to rhyme at the ends of lines, and they are cautioned against thinking that rhymes make poetry. "Choose words with music in them and they'll sing themselves into a poem."

The first efforts of the children leave much to be desired, but, at least, everybody tries. Their poems seldom go beyond four lines, and out of these four lines, several of the beginners will produce one line containing real merit. The next work of the poetry class is to try to build a poem around the one line of merit, which is placed on the board, and, for that one lesson, becomes everybody's poem.

Here are a few of the poems worked out in class, and therefore, valueless as creative work, but most helpful to the little poets in giving them form and music.

Blow winds blow;
Tell the story of humming birds flashing,
Tell of fairy bands marching in the wood;
All dressed in bells,
All ringing gay.

There is nothing like a maple leaf,
As it goes sailing through the sky,
He takes off from his tree house,
And sails away in the autumn sunshine.

And one line that was so lovely we never did know how to finish it.

As I went through the hilly country, I
came to a winding little road.

We follow this method for a week or two, writing our poems and rearranging them in class. It is always made clear to the class that the worked-out poems belong to nobody; so at the end of the period, into the wastebasket they go, and next time we begin all over again.

**Must Be Spontaneous**

When I first began this work, I handed each childish effort back to its owner, and asked the owner to rewrite his lines; but I found this method very unsatisfactory, for the little poets were not skilled enough to hammer out a deliberate loveliness. It must come spontaneously and all at once, or not at all.

As the work goes on, the poems written by the children become better and better, and no more attempts are made to change or improve them.

The children always choose their own subjects to write upon, and, after the first lesson, they are on the lookout for beautiful things to embody in a poem. There is a large park in front of our school, and this year there were several large, breath-taking pansy beds. The following poems were written by children who walked to school through the park.

**Pansies**

Pansies are very sweet.
Almost too sweet for me.
All dressed up in purple gown
With yellow ruffles up and down.
June Thorpe, age 12 years.

**A Pansy**

A pansy,
With its yellow dancing dress
Trimmed in purple velvet;
Dancing and nodding and bowing her head.
A pansy,
With its ruffled dancing dress.
Shirley Strong, age 12 years.

I keep them all, good and not so good. They are placed in my treasure box. My treasure box is a cardboard box originally used for housing shoes, but you can easily tell that it is a treasure box, because it has TREASURES, written in black letters right on the lid.

The respect and, shall I say, reverence, with which these poems are treated, helps to impress upon the children the beauty and value of the work they are doing.

The only emphasis in these is placed on music and rhythm, and here again the importance of musical words is stressed. I try to show them that word music is really very much like orchestral music with the -ing and the -ly words performing the function of stringed instruments, and that these words when repeated give a flowing melody to the lines. Some of the children enjoy the music of this repetition, while others never use it at all.

**Planting**

One day we went planting, planting,
And made a flower bed.
Daffodils and lilies
Look so slender when they sway;
Violets and pansies
All of them blue ones;
That's why we went planting
A flower bed gay.
June Robinson, age 11 years.

**A Brook**

Way up in the mountain top
You go to find a brook;
Water over pebbles
Colored by the light.
Pebbles going over and over;
Water, rippling, rippling, rippling.
Shirley Strong, age 12 years.

At the end of the term the best poems are taken from my treasure box and published in a little book. You will notice that most of these poems rhyme, but the rhyme comes naturally and is not studied.

**The Buttercup**

I saw a little buttercup
Churning butter on the lawn,
With the greenest gown she ever owned,
And her yellowest bonnet on.
Raoul De Vera, age 12 years.

**A Bug**

A bug
He's black and yellow,
Just a funny little fellow
Running along the garden walk.
A bug
With no home, no father or mother,
Out for a Sunday walk.
Betty Jean Linkous, age 10.

Occasionally the little writers get carried away with their own fanciful ideas, and produce quite long poems.

**Sweet Dreams**

I anchor my boat in the harbor of dreams
Where the white foam is made of whipping cream.
I rock up and down on the bread-pudding waves
To see how the man in the lighthouse behaves.
A peppermint lighthouse on rock-candy rocks.
My harbor of dreams where I go in a gale,
In a chocolate boat, on a pudding sea,
With a lollipop for a sail.
June Robinson, age 12 years.

**The Fairy Circus**

The blue-bells are ringing
For 'tis fairy circus day.
The dandelions roar.
The larkspur makes blue music
While cow-slip clowns
Stand on their heads.
In willow tents the pussies
Are sleeping in their beds.
Butterfly aeroplanes sailing overhead;
Their clever tricks the busy ants
Have never time to see,
While all the flowers' tickets
Are taken by the bee.
There's room enough for you
So come along and see.
Evelyn Wendt, age 12 years.

The California State Fair in cooperation with the California State Department of Education offers a gold medal for the best poem written by a child in the grades below the high school. Pauline Bolla, a little girl in our poetry class, won the last gold medal. Here is the poem that was considered the best child's poem in the State of California.

**My Dream House**

My dreams live in a little house,
With roof of gold,
And sides of gray.
Paths leading in,
And paths leading out,
And flowers along the way.

It is interesting to notice the childish themes chosen. No adult would ever be able to catch such fancies. I always feel when I read the delightful scraps that are handed to me at the end of a class that I am looking into a child's lovely whimsical soul.

MARIAN GREGG

J. C. Allen

**When Barns Become Classrooms**

Barns become classrooms for Purdue University students in farm management when their instructors take them for field trips to the farms of successful agriculturists within easy reach of the university. The group shown here visited the farm of Joseph W. Yundt in Clinton County, Ind., about 20 miles from the university. Mr. Yundt, for many years a farm organization leader, was chosen "master farmer" by a farm paper distributing rural honors in Indiana. This veteran, who has a typical midwest farm, explained his methods to a class taught by Dr. E. C. Young of Purdue. He showed them, among other things, that it was possible not only to make money on the land, but to build up the productivity of the soil through the use of scientific methods. Many of the farmers visited co-operate with the university in keeping records of farm operations, particularly costs. Through analysis of these records students learn the strong and weak points of the business of each farm, and are able to start out on their future agricultural projects with better prospects of business success.

## Paid in Full?

*You and the Law Series—46*

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

*These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVE you ever added the words "In full settlement of amount owing" to a check, or other words to that effect? If so, possibly the results were not what you expected. A slight change in the facts of a situation makes a great difference in the legal effect. Here are two cases to illustrate this point. The first was decided in Massachusetts and the second in Iowa.

A chain company sold an auto concern goods to the amount of $80.03. The auto concern returned $50.02 worth of the goods which the chain company refused to accept. The auto concern then sent a check for $30.01. On the check were written the words "In full settlement of the invoices enumerated hereunder," and recited the purchase of $80.03 worth of goods, a credit for $50.02 and the balance of $30.01, the amount of the check. The chain company cashed the check and demanded payment of the $50.02, the balance it claimed the auto concern owed for the returned goods the chain company had not agreed to accept.

There was no dispute about the $30.01. Both parties agreed that that was due. The disputed part of the bill was the $50.02, the buyer claiming the seller should have accepted the returned goods and credited his account, and the seller claiming it shouldn't.

The court said that where part of a claim is admitted to be due and part of it is in dispute, the debtor cannot, by paying the part he admits he owes, escape payment of the disputed part. The creditor can take the payment which both admit is due, free from the condition the debtor attempts to impose. By accepting the check for the undisputed amount of $30.01, the chain company could not be held to have accepted it in full payment of the account.

And now for the Iowa case. A paper manufacturing company entered into a contract with a newspaper concern to sell the latter certain print paper. A dispute arose over the quality of paper in three certain carloads. The newspaper paid part of the bill. Sometime later, the paper manufacturing company sent a bill for the balance in the amount of $2125.36. The newspaper people mailed a check for $749.36 saying that it was in full settlement and enclosed it in a letter containing a similar statement.

Apparently the check was deposited by the paper company without their noticing that it was given in full settlement of the account. When they discovered the situation, they returned a draft for the $749.36, saying that they would be willing to apply it on their account generally, but that they expected payment in full of the bill rendered. The newspaper returned the draft and the paper company sued. The court said that under the law, where there was a dispute between parties regarding an amount due and the debtor offered the creditor a check for a less amount than the creditor claimed was owing on condition that the check was to be in full satisfaction of the claim, and the creditor accepted and cashed the check knowing it was tendered in full settlement, the claim was settled. Here, although through lack of attention, the paper company may have failed to understand that the check was sent in full discharge of the claim, its acceptance of the check cancelled the entire account.

The first case decided that where part of a claim is in dispute and part is not, payment of the undisputed part will not act as settlement of the entire claim even though the check contains words to the effect that it is tendered in full satisfaction thereof. The second case decided that where the amount of the entire claim is in dispute, and the debtor tenders a check in full satisfaction for an amount which is less than the creditor claims is owing, but the creditor accepts the check, it serves to settle the claim.

There is another phase of the law not covered by either case. When there is no dispute about the amount owing, a debtor cannot settle his debt by merely sending a check for a smaller amount and marking it as "payment in full."

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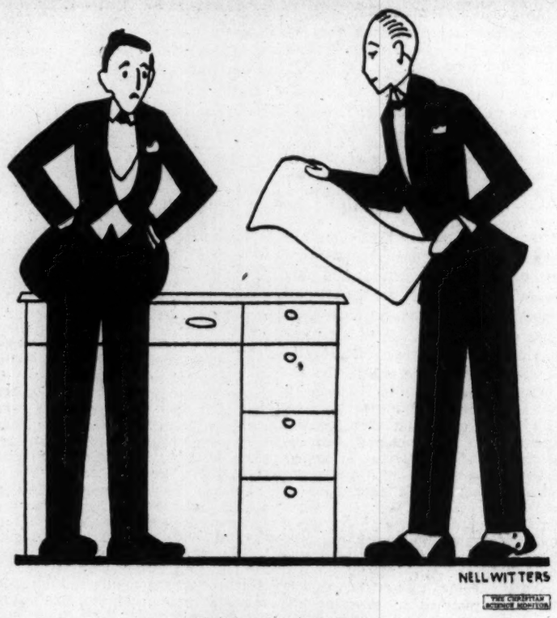


A Difference of Opinion

## Teaching in a Changing World

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

IN a world of rapid political change—a world where in at least three European countries the State itself has become the supreme arbiter of education—the educationist cannot but ask himself whether he is to press his personal sociological views upon the child; or whether he is to present objectively a number of opposing points of view and leave the child to choose among them; or, again, whether he is to confine himself to the purely technical side of education; and if so how he can avoid the unconscious influence of his own personality, of his predilections and his prejudices.

Questions such as these were raised during the course of a symposium recently arranged by the English Association of New Schools and the New Education Fellowship, on the subject, "Is Education for a World Order Possible"? Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Dr. J. H. Oldham, secretary of the International Missionary Council, Mrs. Amabel Williams-Ellis, the well-known writer, and Prof. John MacMurray, professor of philosophy at London University, all took part.

If the participants seemed to disagree considerably in their approach to the question, Mrs. Williams-Ellis preferring that we should leave the world order to the next generation and trust in the child's innate sense of justice, and Professor MacMurray insisting on the importance of our solving our own problems here and now, they did at least convey the impression that each one of them believed firmly in the possibility of a world order and in the vital part education would play in the establishment of that order. On the other hand, both Professor MacMurray and Mr. Oldham were inclined to decry the exaggerated claims made by educationists. As Professor MacMurray pointed out, about 10 per cent of the child's life is in the hands of the conscious educator, environmental and other influences being responsible for the remaining 90 per cent.

This fact alone must cause the educationist to be even more aware of his responsibilities, and Lord Allen was voicing the views of progressive educationists not only in England but throughout the world when he declared, "Just when we had imagined the right of self-expression was becoming a recognized principle in modern education, we find Mussolini insisting that children of eight should be compelled to learn soldiering, whilst Germany and Russia are seeking in various ways to bend the mind of the child to the will of the state."

The whole issue raised by Lord Allen's remarks was clarified in the summing-up by Professor MacMurray of the question of direct propaganda. Educationists, he declared, should on no account countenance propaganda in the schools, whether on behalf of the existing order or any other order; education was always concerned with the truth, and if teachers made it their business to teach the truth, the world order would take care of itself.

## What's Ahead for College Men?

### Dean Points to Perennial Need for Those Well Trained

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dear Dean:

As a high school student I worked in local grocery stores and in a chain drug store. During my college course I have acted as commissary and house manager of my fraternity. My summers have been devoted to selling magazines, hosiery and other specialties

I am a college senior, 21 years old. My major field of study has been history. For the past year I have been uncertain as to whether to study law or prepare for some business career.

I have hesitated about business because of the apparently decreasing opportunity due to conditions that are well known. On the other hand, practicing lawyers have tried to influence me against law as a career, claiming that it is overcrowded. Do you think this is true?

Do you feel that business holds a future for young men? What suggestions have you to offer? My parents want me to continue my studies in some university for at least two more years. I have made a good record in scholarship but I wonder if I should invest more money and more time in preparation for a career in which opportunities are uncertain.

If you know of any helpful books or booklets that will help me to come to a decision I shall be glad to learn of them. What institution do you consider outstanding in preparation for business careers? Your reply will help a perplexed college senior, and perhaps save other college students from so late a decision. Very sincerely, Bill

Dear Bill:

There is probably an over-supply of rule-of-thumb business men today just as there is an excess of undertrained teachers, mediocre lawyers and untrained farmers.

Even during the abnormal conditions that have prevailed since 1929, I have seen outstanding students of law, business, education and agriculture graduate and go into good positions.

It is almost axiomatic around law schools that men who by their scholarship are accepted into the order of the Coif will take care of themselves. Engineering students whose grades are high enough to win for them membership in Tau Beta Pi are still being sought by personnel directors of great corporations. The Alpha Zeta man in the College of Agriculture is not likely to cause the placement officer any sleepless nights. I notice that an unusually large number of college teachers and officials wear Phi Beta Kappa keys. These are evidences of scholarship only. When their wearers possess personality, initiative and character the world wants them still more.

**Guidance Bulletins**

"Business Training for Lawyers" and "What's Ahead in Business for College Men" are guidance bulletins that answer some of your questions concerning law and business. They are issued by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Soldiers Field Station, Boston, Mass.

I quote from the last-mentioned bulletin: "There are some who believe that the present is an era of business failure—it is for many of those in the passing business generation—but for the young man properly prepared it is an era of opportunity. All business and social forces are in a state of flux, and as always at such times new leaders are demanded."

I quote also from this same bulletin facts that should remove doubt as to opportunities in business for properly trained men: "From 1930 to 1934, four classes with a total of 1489 men graduated from the Harvard Business School and were absorbed by business in an almost normal manner. On Dec. 11, 1933, 89 per cent of the 1933 class were employed, and by Feb. 15, 1934, 93 per cent were employed."

**Able Managers Needed**

The scope of studies open to college graduates who are accepted by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration may interest you, Bill. In the first year accounting, finance, statistics, industrial management and marketing are included. In the second year the student may specialize in foreign trade, advertising, banking, accounting, transportation, public utilities, or retail distribution. In closing, I quote from a letter recently received from Dean W. B. Donham of this school:

"Our complicated economic organization based on constantly changing technological developments cannot run itself without managers who possess ability, experience and initiative. Regardless even of the form of government, the stability of society depends mainly on what is done by such men in this great area of economic change."

If you can't decide whether to study law or business, Bill, I suggest that you study both. The lawyer needs a business training. He who would advance in business needs a legal education. Those who advance in either law or business with schooling in only one, you may be assured, inform themselves in the other field of knowledge by their own efforts as they gain experience.

Very sincerely,
Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University

## More Light on Chinese Culture

### Two Great Libraries to Bring Hidden Lore to Layman

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE two most distinguished libraries on China in the American continent have undertaken the stupendous task of bringing some of the hidden lore and beauty of Chinese history and civilization within the reach of the common student and educator. The division of orientalia of the Library of Congress is to publish a biographical dictionary of eminent Chinese for the past three centuries. The Gest Chinese Research Library of McGill University has undertaken the job of a critical English translation of significant sections of the great Chinese dynasties.

**Need for Wider Knowledge**

The rising interest in Chinese affairs has forced educators to realize the need for a greater knowledge of the country whose history as early as the seventh and eighth centuries was unsurpassed for wealth, area, population and brilliance of culture by any empire on earth. And since the accessible data still lie hidden in mazes of Chinese documents and histories, the two institutions at Washington and Montreal have embarked on undertakings which students of the Far East regard to be a milestone in Sino-American good will. The aim is to mine the nuggets and present them in a form useful to the student and layman alike.

A specially chosen staff of two Chinese, one Japanese, and three western scholars have been working together on the Chinese biographies for the three-century period. The workers utilize the resources of the Chinese and Japanese collections of the Library of Congress under the direction of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, curator. Naturally, it will be impossible with so small a staff to cover the entire field, to incorporate all the names that a complete dictionary compiled for native uses would be expected to have. But much will be done to acquaint western readers with a more adequate biographical and bibliographical data than they now possess.

The project at the Gest Chinese Library is looked upon as a major intellectual enterprise in Sinology, something that has never yet been accomplished on this side of the globe. The translation involves the basic factual content of three millennia of another civilization, works 1½ times the size of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The contents are almost as varied.

It is a job that will tax the most resourceful of American scholars. For example, in addition to the ability to follow the narratives of national and personal events, even for the records of one dynasty only, the scholar must have specialized judgment in astronomy, calendrical calculations, music, jurisprudence, philosophy, geography, divination, and other such subjects.

**Rich Collection**

The Gest Research Library was chosen as the center of the project by virtue of its rich Chinese collection. On its shelves is a complete palace edition of A. D. 1739 of the then 24 dynastic histories and Ming editions of several of the separate histories. The library further possesses numerous volumes on history and geography, in Yuan, Ming, Ch'ing and modern editions of Chinese standard works. Chinese encyclopedias and collected reprints of earlier writings provide an inexhaustible and thus far little utilized supply of information on historical matters. Among these latter is to be mentioned the great K'ang-hsi encyclopedia, "T'u shu chi ch'eng," the library copy of which is an original palace edition, dated A. D. 1726, the only other complete copy of which in the Western World is in the British Museum.

The curator at the Gest institution is an American woman, Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, the only American woman to win a Ph. D. in the Chinese department at McGill University. At the head of the Chinese department at McGill University is Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, a scholar recognized in China and Japan for his learning in Chinese cultural subjects. The library was founded in 1926 by Guion M. Gest of New York.

Both these efforts to explore the cultural wealth of China and bring the results within readable form for the American public have been started with sanction and support of the committee on the promotion of Chinese studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

A. A. Y.

## The Parent

### When Mother and Daughter Are Real Chums

California

Dear Editor:

So many have spoken of the beautiful companionship and understanding which exists between my daughter and myself that I would like to share a few of the thoughts that have helped to bring this about.

First of all, we are real chums. When some little incident is related which calls for mirth, she knows I will laugh wholeheartedly over it, for what is interesting and amusing to her will also be equally so to me. Too often a child may gather the impression that some incident repeated at home, say of a mischievous nature, may not "go over so big," and a reprimand over some little harmless occurrence may mean that such experiences will not be shared again at home.

If the parent can bridge over the intervening years and actually see things from the child's point of view (and it can be done) a tremendous understanding is gained. I frequently ask my daughter's advice on various subjects and it is sometimes surprising what logical, sound advice such a young girl can offer.

In any experience, however trying, she is always taught to look for the lesson which is always there, and being grateful for the lesson brings its blessing also. For example several young girls had gone for a plunge in the swimming pool. All of them were good swimmers with the exception of my daughter. She was led out into quite deep water through the persuasion of the others with the result that the life guard had to be called to her assistance.

Upon reaching home she couldn't wait to tell me the whole experience, though several of the girls had urged her not to for fear she would not be allowed to go again. She explained to them that we never kept secrets from one another, and her introduction to the whole affair was, "Mother, don't scold me, I have learned my lesson and I will never go out in deep water again until I have learned to swim." Is it any wonder that scoldings are seldom needed when she so disciplines herself by remembering the lesson in each experience?

She has always been encouraged to keep a high goal before her and to manifest wisdom, love and helpfulness in everyday affairs at home and at school. I am thoroughly convinced that the most precious thing to foster is true companionship.

Please allow me to say a word of thanks for the Parent letters.

(Mrs.) A. B. H.


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## Afternoon With Mr. Bertram Smith

TURNING over a pile of books in the attic, I came upon one that I had not seen for many years. It was "The Art of Caravanning" by Bertram Smith. It must be thirty years since Bertram Smith first emerged as the gallant pioneer of a very joyous art.

Once or twice each summer we children were invited to spend an afternoon with him at Craigielands, his country home. Those were always red-letter days, but one afternoon, in particular, stands out above the rest. The invitation came on Saturday. Mamma read it out to us,

"Dear Mrs. Armstrong,
May I borrow your children next Wednesday afternoon? If so, Cavers will fetch them in the waggonette at two o'clock. I have a surprise for them.
Yours sincerely,
Bertram Smith."

From that moment excitement ran wild in the nursery.

"I'm certain the surprise is rabbits," I guessed.

"No," said Meg. "Mr. Bertram Smith doesn't like keeping rabbits in hutches. He told me so. He says it is cruel."

"Perhaps it's a peacock!"

Johnny sniffed scornfully.

"Who wants an old peacock! I know what it is. It's a gypsy. He's caught a gypsy!"

* * *

WEDNESDAY MORNING MUST have been trying for the grown-ups who were subjected to a steady barrage of questions.

"You're sure it really was this Wednesday he meant?"

"You don't think he'll change his mind and not want us after all?"

"Suppose he should forget and go out fishing!"

"Or fancy if he had to play in a tennis tournament and forgot us!"

"You really do think Cavers will come for us at two, don't you?"

Promptly at two o'clock Cavers arrived and all doubts were set at rest. Befrilled and becurled we were handed up into the waggonette.

"Mind you don't eat too much!" was Nanny's parting injunction.

Fortunately she did not set any definite limit, so we took the order lightly.

The most thrilling thing about Craigielands was the lake. As we sighted it that afternoon we all yelled together:

"There's the surprise! It's a boat!"

For, as the waggonette pulled up, Mr. Bertram Smith beached a boat at the edge of the lake. We hurled ourselves to the ground, rushed across the garden and, an excited crowd of three, surrounded our host.

"Is that the surprise?"

"Who made the boat?"

"Can we go in it? Please say 'yes,' dear Mr. Bertram Smith!"

Tall, lean, merry-eyed Bertram Smith caught us all in his muscuar arms.

"Now, now, give a fellow a chance, can't you! Take your questions one by one. I made the boat. It is Surprise Number One, but it is not *The* Surprise of the afternoon. You may go in it with me, one at a time. It's not big enough for you all together."

Breathless with admiration we examined the boat. It was almost square, flat bottomed and decidedly leaky. It was painted light green. On either side appeared its name in large white letters, "*The Craigielands Cauliflower.*"

Johnny had the first trip. He was solemnly rowed out to the middle of the lake and back again.

"It's rippin'," he announced on his return.

We girls naturally endorsed this verdict, though we came back from our voyages with white frills drenched and curls straggling.

"And now, Johnny," announced Mr. Bertram Smith, "I'll race you to the stables. I've got something to show you there."

He lifted Meg onto his shoulder, seized my hand and away we went. For additional support Meg clutched hold of a tuft of his hair. As we galloped along she panted:

"Are we going to *The* Surprise now?"

"Well, no, not yet. This is another surprise, but it's not *The* Surprise even yet, Meg."

I, being rather fat and therefore puffing as I ran, kept silent. Meg's feelings overcame her, so that she nearly lost her balance as we swung into the stable yard.

* * *

THE CRAIGIELAND STABLES were most fascinating to people of our age. There were water taps in unexpected places and a well and a drinking trough, shaped like a bath. Every sound you heard seemed peculiar and intriguing. One loved the constant soft creak of leather straps, which came from the harness room where Cavers was at work; the rustle of straw, the intermittent stir of horse hoofs, the jingling of chains. Mr. Bertram Smith disappeared into the stable and emerged with the second surprise—the most mysterious, attractive vehicle we had ever seen.

"It's a sedan chair," hazarded Johnny.

"Silly! Sedan chairs don't have wheels!"

"It's a litter!"

"Both wrong!" Mr. Bertram Smith laughed as he stood, holding up the shafts.

"Is it a motor car?" I cried, having little knowledge of these strange new inventions, which had not yet penetrated our countryside to any great extent.

"No, not even a motor car. Well, I'll have to tell you. Do you remember where I went last year?"

"Japan!" we chorused,

"Right! And this, my friends, is a Japanese ricksha, no more and no less. It came home with me to see Scotland. Who's for a ride?"

To say we rushed the ricksha would be putting it mildly. Fortunately we were not very large, so there was room for us all three. Having packed us safely in, our host raised the shafts and away we went, uphill and down, all over the smooth paths of the beautifully kept grounds. Presently we discovered the hood and apron, which when fastened, closed you into an enchanting little cubby hole. In this, despite the heat of a summer afternoon, we insisted upon riding until, at last, even Mr. Bertram Smith's endurance gave out and we returned to the stable yard. Sweltering, we emerged from the ricksha, washed our faces in the trough and, once more faced our host.

"And now," he announced, "it's time for *The* Surprise. Come on!"

We followed him round the house and through a little wood.

"It can't be a peacock," whispered Meg. "Peacocks live on terraces."

"No, I'm right," yelled Johnny. "Look, look! It *is* a gypsy!"

* * *

WE HAD REACHED a clearing in the middle of the wood. There, incredible yet real, stood a scarlet caravan, with lace curtains in the windows and smoke curling from its chimney. Mr. Bertram Smith, beaming with pride, enquired:

"Now, how's that for a surprise?"

The rush on the ricksha was nothing compared to the rush on the caravan or to the stream of questions that tumbled from us.

"Who made it? Is there a gypsy in it? Does it really move? Where is it going to?"

"If you'll just let a fellow speak," shouted Mr. Bertram Smith above our racket, "I'll try to answer you. Cavers and I made it. Yes, it really moves. It's going to move half around Scotland very soon. No, there isn't a gypsy in it at present, but I'm going to turn into one myself, pretty soon."

Johnny looked a little doubtful for a moment until we assured him that our friend would only be a "pretend gypsy." Then there followed a marvelous hour. The caravan was the most wonderful toy with which we had ever played. There were real bunks in which to sleep. There were funny little seats that folded up against the wall when not in use. There were cupboards. There was even a bath.

"So that we have something in which to wash, you see, on days when we don't happen to come across a horse trough," our host explained.

Best of all was the real fire in a real stove on which a kettle boiled for the cocoa which Meg and I made for the party. Later, we sat on the caravan steps and ate a meal which Nanny would undoubtedly have censored. Mr. Bertram Smith's ideas on the feeding of children were royally liberal! Presently he opened a road map and showed us where he and Cavers would travel in the caravan. It was to be hauled by Jerry, the horse that had brought us to Craigielands that day.

"So it's really a real caravan that goes," Johnny sighed blissfully as he passed a skillful tongue round his empty cocoa cup.

* * *

A WEEK LATER they passed us on their outward journey. Jerry had assumed the lazy gait that went with his new profession of caravan horse. Cavers nodded contentedly on the driver's seat. On the back steps sat Mr. Bertram Smith in clothes so ancient that he already looked the part of a "pretend gypsy." His eyes were set on far horizons. For him were the rosy sunsets, the enchanted moons, the ever-changing dawns of a caravaneer who knows his joyous art.

J. S. G.

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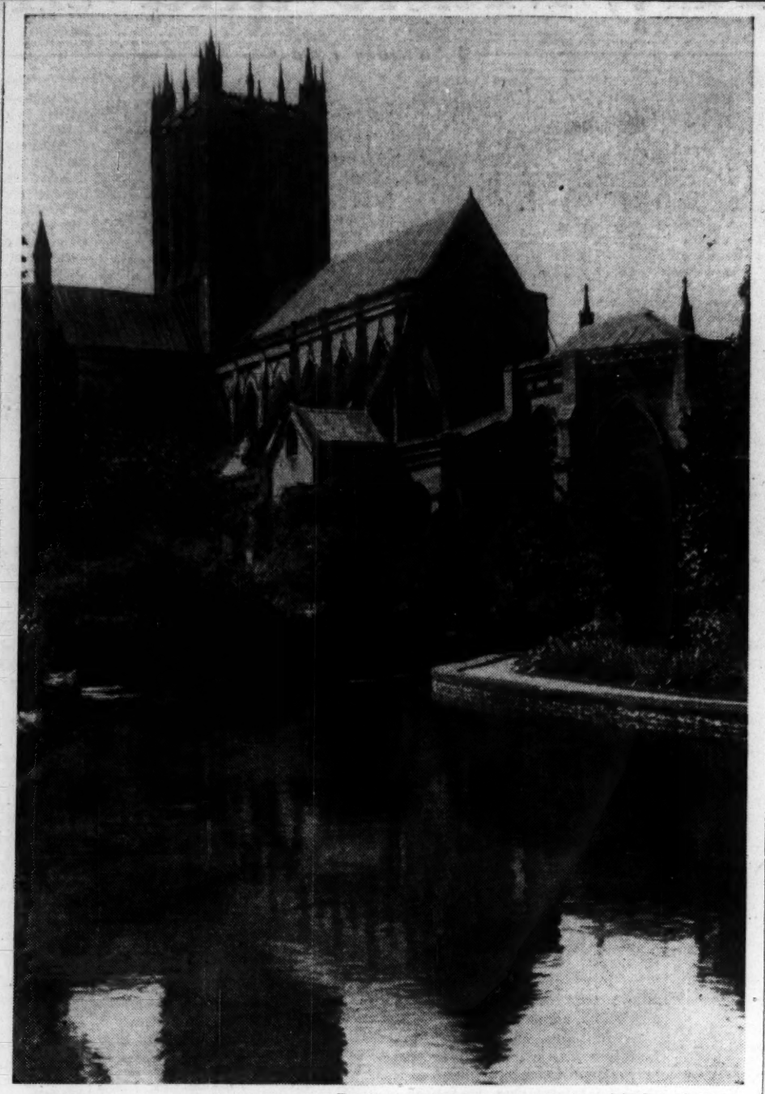

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WELLS CATHEDRAL FROM THE PALACE GARDEN

PERHAPS the most beautiful view of Wells Cathedral is that from the garden of the Bishop's Palace, across the pond fed by the wells that, according to tradition, gave the town its name. On a clear summer day, to walk among the flowers in the well-kept beds on either side of the narrow, winding path, to view the strong central tower and the massive choir of the cathedral supported by graceful buttresses, all of this partially mirrored in the pool at his feet—this is an experience the traveler recalls with the greatest delight.

Not with this scene does the interest in Wells cease, however. There is the Bishop's Palace itself, surrounded by a broad moat fed with clear water from the pool. No longer is the moat needed for protection against enemy troops; today it is the home of stately swans, who sail over its placid surface—those intelligent swans who know how to ring the bell near the drawbridge whenever they are hungry.

Of equal interest is the famous Vicars' Close, in ancient times the home of the singing vicars of the cathedral, but now the domicile of the divinity students studying at Wells. During the holiday season, visitors are privileged to stay in these delightful houses, many of which are kept much as they were in olden days.

A climax to the visit to Wells is the glorious west front of the cathedral itself, "the most remarkable display of medieval figure sculpture in England," according to one authority. Nor is the interior less fascinating, with its strange girder arches which support the central tower at the crossing, the delicate stone carving in the Chapter House, and the famous clock, which, as the hour strikes, reveals two knights who rush at each other as at a tournament, thus reminding the observer of the medieval origin of the cathedral.

## *The Night Was Silver*

THE night was silver. Waters seemed to flow
Up through a dusk of foam, and where we stood
We heard a sandaled music come and go—
Hearing the evening overtake the wood.
A leaf fell first, as though a memory
Had stirred one branch against the windless sky;
A ring dove woke the thicket, we could see
Beyond the oaks, a white moth drifting by.

So in a world of silver we both turned
To meet the cool night walking up the hill;
Wings and the wind were beating, the rose burned,
A dusky fire in the darkness still;
A drowsy music stirred the dim bluebell—
The velvet arras of the darkness fell.

HAROLD VINAL

## "With All the Pride of a Colossus"

NEW YORK—for me there can be no doubt about it—New York must be numbered among the world's most beautiful cities. Its beauty is strangely its own, the beauty of a Colossus, with all the pride of a Colossus and the bold scorn a modern Colossus can well afford to have for many of the aesthetic canons venerated in the Old World. . . .

The great metropolis of the modern world has created an art that faithfully reflects its conception of life, an art that is magnificently daring, that boasts of its straight lines—that makes one think of the super-human strivings of inventors who can only achieve their discoveries by trampling under foot the discipline and conventionalities that act as a check on their contemporaries! . . .

It is really difficult at first to conceive of these buildings as being the work of human beings. It is easier to believe that some race which preceded ours on the planet left them behind; and they remind one too of the mountains that in some obscure epoch of our history were burrowed through and hollowed out by the troglodytes to serve as subterranean temples or cave-cities.

At nightfall, there is no agglomeration of human beings, nor has there ever been, which presents or ever has presented, such a magical spectacle as this city as it lifts up on its breast the conquered and impalpable form of electricity, forever subdued now to the needs of man. . . .

The towering structures with their thousands of glowing windows are like huge chessboards lifting their red and black squares toward the clouds. The wildest fantasies of the Orient's story tellers become realities in this city, so often accused of being impervious to any impression of beauty. Above the roof-tops, the ingenuities of advertising experts create a strange glittering world that is a challenge to reality and the tranquil sequence of the hours. The night genii of New York, flying to altitudes that only eagles frequent in other parts of the world, bring together from the velvety depths of space, designs and arabesques of fire, royal peacocks of rainbow plumage, troops of imps and goblins, the latter gesticulating as they peer up at the stars, or winking a mischievous eye, while women, formed all of dazzling light, sit in garden swings, their hair streaming out to the stars as they sway; and all the fauna and flora of the "Thousand and One Nights" come to life regularly at the first pulsations of starlight, and fade away again at dawn, while the crowd far below streams through the deep clefts of the streets outlined by the little white dots of the street lamps.—From "A Novelist's Tour of the World." by VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ. (New York: Dutton.)

## Božská hospodářská věda

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

HOSPODÁŘSKÁ věda, když se uvažuje o ní ve všedním smyslu, týká se zákona zásoby a poptávky, výroby a rozdělení bohatství. O tomto výrazu může se říci v širším smyslu, že se vztahuje na nejlepší způsob postupu k dosažení žádaných výsledků. Směr v lidské myšlence je, hledati tyto výsledky hmotným lidským myšlením a užitím hmotných metod. Ze takové metody vždy nedávají žádané výsledky, je zjevné každé myslící osobě, neboť je patrné, že všeobecné hospodářské poměry v přítomné době nejsou vůbec žádané.

Lidská mysl ještě zápasí s obchodními a druhými problémy svým způsobem, hlavně proto, že nezná lepšího. Ale lepší, duchovní způsob byl znám těm duchovně jasným myslitelům, jejichž životy a karaktery jsou zapsány v Bibli. Materialistovi tento způsob zdá se býti nadsmyslným, ale těm, kteří našli lepší způsob, je zjevně praktickým a zcela žádaným.

V knize Jozue je psáno: "Neodejdeť kniha zákona tohoto od úst tvých, ale přemýšlovati budeš o něm dnem i noci, . . . nebo tehdáž šťastny budeš na cestách svých, a tehdáž opatrny budeš." Písatel Zalmů říká o duchovně spravedlivém člověku, "Bude jako strom štípený při tekutých vodách, kterýž ovoce své vydává časem svým, jehožto list nevadne, a cožkoli činiti bude, šťastně mu se povede."

V božském hospodářství není ničeho příliš mnoho ani příliš málo. Shledá se, že zásoba je zcela dobrá a duchovní a proto nekonečná. Lidskému smyslu je to, co je žádané, zdánlivě hmotné; a lidský požadavek potravy, zdraví, harmonie a obecného dobra je zásoben prostředky, které hmotný smysl nechápe. Tyto prostředky, jsouce duchovní a zahrnujíce dobro, podporují lidi. To byl ten pravý zákon zásoby pro každou potřebu, o kterém byla učiněna zmínka v knize Jozue a písatelem Zalmů. Byl to tento zákon zásoby pro děti Izraele v pustině, který zásobil denní mannu pro jejich potřeby. Byl to tento samý zákon, který Kristu Ježíši umožnil nakrmiti davy na "pustém místě," který ho podporoval čtyřicet dní na poušti a dokázal, že kde je porozumění Bohu, tam je dobro a není nedostatek.

Jsou dvě svrchované praktické učebnice božské hospodářské vědy, které Křesťanští Vědci přijímají jako svoji autoritu. Jsou to Bible a "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy.

V Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví) se tvrdí o "božském sluchu" (str. 7): "Je to všeslyšící a vše-vědoucí Mysl, které každá potřeba člověka vždy je známa a kterou bude zásobena." Tento výrok ukázal se býti pravdivým znova a znova v životech a zkušenostech jednotlivých Křesťanských Vědců a jeho pravdivost se může dokázati každým, kdo obrátí svou myšlenku k Bohu jako k jedinému nekonečnému pramenu všeho dobra.

Je nám dáno ujištění v epištole Jakuba, že u Boha, našeho Otce, není "proměnění, ani pro obrácení se jinam zastínění." Lidské metody nejsou takové; jsou pomíjející, zkušební a ponejvíce nejisté, podlehajíce náhodě a změně. Theorie hospodářské vědy, založené na hmotě a hmotném myšlení, nemají stály Princip ani absolutní zákon, který by jim vládl. Božská hospodářská věda má svůj základ v božské Mysli a je inteligentním vyjádřením Mysli; takto se shledá, že je určitá, neměnivá a naprosto dobrá.

Míra, v jaké lidstvu je požehnáno dobrotivou Boží vládou, závisí na individuálních myšlenkových postupech a vnímavosti pro duchovní pravdu. Každý jedinec má Bohem mu udělené právo na svobodu od tak zvaného hospodářského nátlaku, který není nic jiného než přijetí mesmerického falešného věření, projeveného zevně různými způsoby. V Božím království není hospodářského nátlaku.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že lidé nejsou ovládáni psychologií davu. Božská Mysl jediné ovládá všechno stvoření. Jako individuální jasní myslitelé měli bychom věděti, že zlo nenabývá moci, protože je přijato davy. Násobení ničeho je stále nic; je to jen falešné věření a jako toto je bez moci, inteligence neb zákona. Jak čteme v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 327): "Tělesným smyslům přísné požadavky Křesťanské Vědy se zdají neodvolatelně rozhodné, ale smrtelníci chvátají poznati, že Život je Bůh, dobro a že zlo nemá skutečné místo ani moc v lidském neb božském hospodářství."

Správné ocenění hospodářských hodnot, podle učení Křesťanské Vědy, dává nám odvahu, důvěru a stálou víru v Boží dobrotu a vše-moc.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Divine Economics

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AS ORDINARILY considered, economics has to do with the law of supply and demand, the production and distribution of wealth. In a broader sense the term may be said to apply to the best mode of procedure in accomplishing desirable results. The trend in human thought is to seek those results through material human reasoning, and through the employment of material methods. That such methods have not always produced the desired results is evident to every thinking person, for it is obvious that general economic conditions at the present time are not at all desirable.

The human mind is still struggling with business and other problems in its own way, mainly because it knows no better. A better, a spiritual way was known, however, to those spiritually clear thinkers whose lives and characters are recorded in the Bible. To the materialist this way may seem transcendental, but to those who have found the better way it is eminently practical and altogether desirable.

In the book of Joshua it is written: "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, . . . for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success." The Psalmist says of the spiritually righteous man, "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

There is neither too much nor too little of anything in the divine economy. Supply is found to be altogether good and spiritual; therefore infinite. To human sense the demand is seemingly material; and the human demand for sustenance, health, harmony, and general good is supplied through means which material sense does not comprehend. These means, being spiritual and inclusive of good, sustain men. It was this true law of supply for every need which was referred to in the book of Joshua and by the Psalmist. This was the law of supply for the children of Israel in the wilderness, providing daily manna for their needs. It was this same law which enabled Christ Jesus to feed the multitude in the "desert place," and which sustained him for forty days in the wilderness, proving that where the understanding of God is, good is, and there is no lack.

There are two pre-eminently practical textbooks on divine economics which are accepted by Christian Scientists as their authority. These are the Bible, and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

In Science and Health it is stated of "the divine ear" (p. 7): "It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied." This statement has been verified time and again in the lives and experiences of individual Christian Scientists, and it may be verified by anyone who turns his thought to God as the one infinite source of all good.

We are given assurance in the epistle of James that with God, our Father, there is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Human methods are not so; they are transitory, experimental, and largely uncertain, being subject to chance and change. Theories of economics based on matter and material reasoning have neither fixed Principle nor absolute law to govern them. Divine economics has its basis in divine Mind, and is the intelligent expression of Mind; thus it is found to be positive, unvarying, and absolutely good.

The extent to which mankind is blessed by God's benign government depends upon individual thought-processes and receptivity to spiritual truth. Each individual has his God-given right to freedom from so-called economic stress, which is nothing other than acceptance of mesmeric false belief externalized in various ways. There is no economic stress in the kingdom of God.

Christian Science teaches that men are not controlled by mass psychology. Divine Mind alone controls all creation. As individual clear thinkers, we should see that evil does not gain in power because of its acceptance by the multitudes. The multiplication of nothing is still nothing; it is but false belief, and as such is without power, intelligence, or law. As we read in Science and Health (p. 327): "To the physical senses, the strict demands of Christian Science seem peremptory; but mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy."

The right appreciation of economic values, as taught in Christian Science, gives one courage, confidence, and abiding faith in God's goodness and all-power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

## A Great Cricketer

"W. G.," said an old friend of his, "was just a great big schoolboy in everything he did." It would be difficult in a single sentence to come nearer to the clue of his character. . . .

He did not think very deeply or very subtly about anybody or anything; perhaps not even about cricket, although his knowledge of it was intuitively profound, his judgment of a cricketer unique. Of all the stories about him none is better known than his answer to a question as to how a particular stroke should be made: "You put the bat against the ball." It may be read in one of two slightly different senses, and in either it seems to reveal something of his character. Take it as a serious attempt to explain the whole secret of a stroke, an earnest endeavour to help the learner, and in that sense it shows his essential simplicity. Again it may be taken as a reflection on those who want to be too clever and abstruse, and I imagine that W. G. did not want people to be clever. He was too modest to have the contemptuous arrogance of the unlearned towards learning; that belongs to the lout, and he had no trace of it, but for his own part he liked best the other simple folk like himself.—BERNARD DARWIN, in "W. G. Grace." (London: Duckworth.)

## Persian Carpet-Makers

PERCHED up on their scaffolding in a dark white-washed barn of the bazaars, the carpet-makers threaded their spindles, sitting with dangling legs twenty feet above ground before the stretched warp and woof of the carpet. They sat in a row, as swallows on a telegraph wire, ten or twelve of them, weaving with the quick hands of practice. Little boys in round cashmere caps, young men in blue linen, they presented a row of backs, and of crossed feet swinging in long, pointed, white canvas shoes, and as they wove they chattered, pulling at the coloured wools, knocking the stitches down into place, leaning forward, reaching for another skein. As the eyes grew accustomed to the darkness, the rich texture of the carpet emerged in blues and reds; like a half-lived life, stretched on its frame, the pattern of the lower half was clear, but the upper half still rose naked, the brown strings waiting for the daily inch of the design. Shafts of sunlight speared the room, shooting down from holes in the roof, and quivering in circles on the floor. In a corner stood a great wooden framework, a rude primitive contrivance of stays, rollers, and pulleys, laced with twine; squatting in front of this, three women, veritable Parcae, spun the wool on to distaffs. The heavy woolen skeins hung like clusters of fruit, as red as pomegranates, as blue as grapes, as yellow as lemons; they jumped and bobbed with the spinning; the roughened fingers ran up and down the drawn-out strands, robbing them of their beard, before the quick twist spun them up into the conical ball on the distaff. The women looked up with a grin: here was something they could do better than the superior foreigner.—V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "Passenger to Teheran." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## New York Concerts and Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ANOTHER visit to Carnegie Hall of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, together with the Philharmonic - Symphony's usual concerts in that abiding temple of the muses, has diverted public attention from the passing excitement of Metropolitan Opera's re-opening. As sheer orchestral playing, the Bostonians' performance, both Thursday evening of last week and at the Saturday matinee, was an unalloyed delight. This season the famous band seems to be at the very top of its form.

The Thursday program brought excelling performances of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony (which must be a favorite of Dr. Koussevitzky's) and of Sibelius's Fifth (substituted for the "Thus Spake Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss). But it also brought a "first time in New York" for the new violin concerto of Karol Szymanowski.

* * *

To one listener this concerto adds no luster to Szymanowski's fame. The cleverness of the writing, the skill exhibited in instrumentation are undeniable, but of what account are they, unless as mere technic for its own sake? It may be that with familiarity the work would make sense. At a single hearing, however, it seemed to the writer about as aimless and empty a tonal edifice as could be imagined. Nor should the performance be blamed, for Albert Spalding as the soloist and the orchestra directed by Dr. Koussevitzky seemed to do all that was humanly possible to make the thing go.

On Saturday the feature of the concert was the superlative execution of Brahms's Fourth Symphony. The cantabile of the violins and especially the enunciation of the horn motive in the andante were of an ineffable beauty. A novelty for New York was the Malipiero "Symphony (in four tempi, as the four seasons)," which dates only from last April and the I. S. C. M. festival at Florence. Again the writer must record disappointment. Although not at all baffling, as the Szymanowski concerto was, this symphony seemed hardly deserving of the expert performance accorded it.

Between Malipiero and Brahms, Bach of the E major Violin Concerto provided a New York début for Miss Viola Mitchell, a young American violinist who had the good fortune to study with the late Eugene Yesaye. Tone, technic, and a rare command of legato she revealed, being especially fortunate in her treatment of the Adagio. Yet rhythmic insecurity marred some of her playing, which also betrayed occasional signs of immaturity.

* * *

The Philharmonic-Symphony program of Jan. 2 and 4 gave prominence to the "Harold in Italy" Symphony of Berlioz. As in the case of the "Fantastic," Bruno Walter proved his sympathy with Berlioz's romanticism and likewise his orchestration, and so the account given of a work that is listed none too often was remarkably good.

To start the concert off Mr. Walter chose the G minor Symphony of Albert Roussel, one of the "occasional" pieces composed expressly for the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was a curious coincidence that the orchestra in question should have been in New York just when Mr. Walter revived this work. While there can be no question of Roussel's technical address and resourcefulness, the musical contents of the Symphony again seemed to the writer to be poor and unimportant. So much so that one wondered at Mr. Walter's selecting it for special attention.

The remaining number on the program was a Haydn cello concerto, which served to introduce Emanuel Feuermann to the local scene. This cellist lost no time in establishing the fact that his European reputation is wholly justified. His achievement was in every way distinguished. An accomplished musician and a master of style, he employed his extraordinary mechanical proficiency solely in the interest of music.

In the recital field attention at the present writing is focused on Harold Samuel's Bach series at the Town Hall. The redoubtable British Bach specialist began on Jan. 7 a journey through the clavier music of his master-elect which calls for a recital a day for six successive days. This valiant undertaking is in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Bach's birth, which occurred on March 21, 1685.

Meanwhile, at the Metropolitan opera has continued on its course with the presentations of "Mignon," "La Forza del Destino," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Linda di Chamounix," "La Traviata," "Lohengrin," and "Die Walküre"— a motley array, which ought to have pleased a wide variety of taste. The only event that offered much of novelty, however, was the revival at a special matinée (Jan. 4) of "Der Rosenkavalier." And let me say immediately that I for one have witnessed no other "Rosenkavalier" on any stage in any country that pleased me so well."

The prevailing note was high comedy, not broad farce, for which relief much thanks! And the thanks must go particularly to Emanuel List for his reformed, so to say, Baron Ochs von Lerchenau. Too often we have seen the rustic noble portrayed as a coarse clown. Not so with Mr. List; his Ochs is properly a countryman and eminently funny, but he is a countryman who has known the fashionable world of Vienna, who is an aristocrat as well as a bumpkin, and at moments shows himself a *grand seigneur*. As for his singing of the music, that futilized comparison.

Of course this was Mr. List's first Ochs at the Metropolitan, and he was companioned by Mme. Lotte Lehmann and Mme. Olszewska in a first Metropolitan Marschallin and Octavian respectively. Although not in the best of voice, Mme. Lehmann depicted the great lady of the tragicomedy in beautiful and poignant fashion and Mme. Olszewska as the rose-bearing youth was a delight to eye and ear.

"Horses on Hortobágy Plain," by Nicholas Káplár, a Cattleman. This Painting Is Part of an Exhibition of Hungarian Peasant Art Now on a Tour of Europe. The Artists Are All Workingmen.

## Stage and Screen in New York

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

FOR spectators in search of a good cry, "The Old Maid" may be prescribed. Zoë Akins made it out of a story by Edith Wharton. It is all about Delia Lovell, who steals the love of her sister Charlotte's child. Charlotte has concealed her motherhood, since she didn't marry the child's father, whom Delia jilted to make a rich match. Strong situations arise out of the hard Delia's pitiless treatment of Charlotte. Many persons in the audience can be heard expressing their horror of Delia and their sympathy for Charlotte. Onlookers coo when the children of Charlotte's day nursery are on the stage. When Charlotte plans to marry, her prig of a fiancé balks at a continuance of the nursery, which had been Charlotte's device to keep her child near her. The fiancé is a brother of Delia's husband, also a prig. The arbitrary plot requires Charlotte to be now courageous and now weak. Presumably this priggishness is supposed to reflect a state of society existing in New York 80 to 100 years ago, when people never by any chance behaved like human beings when they could do the "correct" thing. All this artificiality is necessary to work the plot. Judith Anderson plays the mean-spirited Delia for all the part is worth, and Helen Menken makes Charlotte pathetic in spite of a jerky, gasping style. George Nash, Margaret Dale and Florence Williams are in the cast. Stewart Chaney's settings are so handsome that the audience applauded them several times. The play was presented at the Empire Theater on Jan. 7 by Harry Moses.

To the films about bootleggers who don't know what to do with themselves now that repeal is here has been added "A Lady Detained," a melodrama by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, presented by S. L. Latham at the Ambassador Theater on Jan. 9. Into a rural nest of gangsters an heiress (Claudia Morgan) tumbles out of her grounded plane. The chief thug (played by Oscar Shaw) romantically decides to restore her to her father without payment of the ransom that the other crooks demand. A timely bomb assists the plan by detaining the opponents of true love.

"The Petrified Forest," by Robert E. Sherwood, was presented on Jan. 7 at the Broadhurst Theater, and immediately took its place among the plays leading in popularity in New York. Leslie Howard has the part of a philosopher-poet who passes along to an ambitious girl the opportunity to make something of herself, something that he cannot do for himself in his settled mood of futility. All this happens in the midst of the exciting events of a hold-up at an Arizona desert lunchroom. The play was reviewed in detail in these columns on Dec. 29.

The Theater Guild is shortly to put into rehearsal G. Bernard Shaw's latest comedy, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles."

The Warner Brothers' film version of "Sweet Adeline," a musical comedy, presents Irene Dunne as a singing waitress in a Hoboken beer garden of long ago. She has a romance with a song-writer in the course of incidents growing out of the production of a musical comedy. Miss Dunne is winsome and sings well. The cast includes Donald Woods, Louis Calhern, Jack Mulhall, Ned Sparks and Hugh Herbert.

In "Helldorado" Lew Ayres plays a youth who finds himself heir to a long-lost gold mine in a California ghost town. Though he is poor, a rich girl (Madge Evans) falls in love with him and ceases to be a snob. Others in this Fox film are Henry B. Walthall, Ralph Bellamy and James Gleason.

"A Wicked Woman" serves for the American film debut of Mady Christians, Viennese actress of ripe powers and agreeable presence. This melodramatic offering by Metro tells of the struggle of a mother of small resources to give a good rearing to her four fatherless children. In the end she is found by a sympathetic jury not guilty of an old homicide charge. The cast includes Jean Parker, Charles Bickford and William Henry.

"Best Man Wins" is a Columbia film based on the friendship of two salvage divers. One, played by Edmund Lowe, goes to work for a criminal. The other, acted by Jack Holt, becomes a policeman. When about to be arrested, Mr. Lowe cuts his air supply pipe, not wishing to bring disgrace on his fiancée. So Mr. Holt marries the girl. Bela Lugosi supplies the menace and Florence Rice the heart interest.

E. C. S.

## 'Fine Prints of 1934'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNTIL Jan. 31, at the Brooklyn Museum, may be seen the Fine Prints of the Year, 1934, according to the selections of Malcolm C. Salaman for Europe and Susan A. Hutchinson for the United States. Of the 100 shown, 60 are allotted to Great Britain and the Continent and 40 to America. The medium is confined to etchings, drypoints, engravings, mezzotints and acquatints, all on copper.

"A Highland Landscape," by J. McIntosh Patrick, attains to presentation of volumes, without sacrifice of local textures, by means of well-considered organization of the light and dark elements into distinct areas. The result combines power and poetry. Sir Frank Short in "A Wet Evening at Seaford," a mezzotint, opposes to a dark upswinging mass of clouds the gleaming ribbon of a road, these two elements forming a triangular basis for the design. Glints of light, striking through the clouds, relieve the murk of the sea.

* * *

"Church of Santiago," by Lionel Lindsay, is pervaded with character. Every figure and every architectural form has the quality of being individually observed. Often five lines do for a face, yet the person portrayed is unique.

Martin Hardie's "On the Seine" has a serenity and a reticence that make telling his careful disposition of the small dark areas in a print that is predominantly filled with light. A sculptural feeling for forms in relation is evident in Dorothy Kay's "Lascars Splicing Rope." Movement is the pervading emotion of "Gallions Reach," a marine by Joseph Gray. A. Hugh Fisher's portrait of "A. E." is instinct with gusto. The Russell hair is tossed, his beard is rampant, and strongly assertive is that nose for heartiness. Delight in the character of line—charm of line for its own sake as well as for its function in connoting form—imbues Paul Drury's "On Box Hill" with uncommon interest.

An architectural setting that is kept in half-tones yet nowhere is slighted in the making provides a solid background for Isabel Codrington's portrait of "Grand'mère Cottet," a plate that is in the great tradition of sure use of line for the purpose of evoking form. In "The Leadsman" Arthur Briscoe offers another of his salty whiffs of the sea, with the sailor leaning far out from the rail, supported by a lanyard sling, ready to toss the rope—the whole being carried out with a unity of line direction that makes the man seem a veritable part of the ship.

* * *

Some of the force that Dürer felt in growing things is connoted in "The Hedger," a line engraving by Stanley Anderson. "Members of the Jury," by S. Van Abbe, is a remarkable achievement in dramatization, for here are a dozen types, all fully realized without resort to caricature and with a minimum of applied interpretation. "Approaching New York," by James McBey, balances the ship's prow in the foreground, with its dark tapestry of figures, against the light pillars of the skyscrapers in the distance. The plate is stirring in its originality and freedom of expression, deeply calculated for all its seeming ease. It is good to see again in "La Rocca di Piancastagnio" the compositional powers of Fabio Mouroner exemplified.

"Flute," by Anne Goldthwaite, attains to an emotional effect without resort to caricature. The subject is submerged in his music-making. Irvin D. Hoffman's "Fiesta" disposes a swirl of forms in a group intent upon their song. Childe Hassam's command of tonal webbing never grows dull and in "Virginia and a New York Winter Window" his picture-making ability is brilliantly evident.

In "By the River" Alfred Hutty touches everything that comes under his hand with pictorial charm. No uninteresting passages mar his plates. Ernest D. Roth shares with us in "Certoso, Florence" his delight in the long lines that articulate his carefully disposed planes of lights and darks. In "Middleberg," by Louis Conrad Rosenberg, may be seen at work the sensitive hand of a jeweler among etchers, an artist who works in terms of velvety masses, yet never loses strength for all his delicacy. "Nantucket Road," by H. Emerson Tuttle, has for subject the interlacing branches of wind-twisted trees on the dunes, a sort of melodic opposition and harmony visualized.

## Four One-Man Shows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

FOUR one-man exhibitions, now on view in the city's galleries, reveal the versatility of Philadelphia artists.

Harold Weston, exhibiting at the Boyer Galleries, and Miss Grace Gemberling, at the Gimbel Galleries, offer opposite techniques and a contrast in viewpoint.

Mr. Weston, with more than a touch of Van Gogh in his handling of paint, hints at a vigorous woodsy environment, with clean country sunshine and brisk air. Whether he paints a man or a vegetable he ferrets out a tang of soil. Thus, in his portrait of Dr. Felix Adler, painted through the courtesy of Mrs. A[illegible]er for the Butler Library, Columbia University, the interest of characterization centers in the rustic qualities that led the scholar to seek refreshment in a back-to-nature retreat. There is great sincerity and honesty in the portraiture.

"Portrait of a Squash," with its brilliant reds and greens against a rough-hewn interior; "Watering My Garden," with detail play of green foliage against hands holding a hose, and a richly designed study of tomato plant and fruit, executed in gouache, evidence the painter's genuine delight in the out-of-doors, and in the charm of living things.

* * *

It remains, however, for "Mid-Winter" to bring to a more awesome aspect of nature the same intense interpretation. This landscape based upon the country near the painter's home, deals with a particularly difficult problem—that of dual focus created by glare on snow at the base of rough, wooded mountains, and glare of pale blue sky above. As in nature, so in Mr. Weston's art, the eye is torn between two focal demands.

In his figure compositions, however, the painter divides his interest between the rugged, as in the study of his two children, titled "Winter Stockings," and a desire to experiment, as in the none too successful, over-blown, close-up head, "Horizons." This composition, in fact, leads one to feel that Mr. Weston is at his best in simpler, close-to-nature experiences.

Miss Gemberling, in comparison, is a city sophisticate, regarding the contemporary scene with a trace of cynicism. Her paint application is smooth but hard. Her approach is more often satiric than sympathetic. Thus we have several figure compositions developed in appropriate settings of city background, or the design lilt of amusement parks. In these the artist reveals appreciation for an all-over pattern. Her figures, however, are types rather than individuals, hard-eyed, red-nailed girls accustomed to electric light glare as opposed to the sun glare of a Weston canvas.

As with figures, so with buildings. "The Store" is merciless satire of architectural incongruities indulged at the turn of the century. Pattern and color dominate.

* * *

Luigi Settanni, Italian-born American, exhibiting concurrently with Miss Gemberling, presents a third personality—that of the volatile Latin, with a trace of the pagan in his design approach. He is warm, where Miss Gemberling is cold; soft where she is hard; revelling and participating in the emotional aspect of his chosen subject, rather than deriving therefrom a curious sense of repulsion. His most charming water color is "Dancers," a sketch of diagonally grouped ballet dancers in boufant, flower-like skirts. In "Stage-Show," however, he strikes a rich fusing of colors and suggestion of details that acquires an Oriental flavor. Yet his work is a medley of influences, and lacks the definitive individuality of Miss Gemberling's maturity.

The fourth one-man exhibition, shown at the Print Club, embraces recent work by Benton Spruance, and includes studies in gouache as well as lithographs.

Mr. Spruance has been quick to recognize the value of figure movements inherent in football. For some years he has been studying that game for its art possibilities, and the present exhibition contains a variety of such compositions. The finest, from the standpoint of body action, is without doubt "Spinner Play." In this study figure grouping and movements occupy the attention. Another interesting aspect of the game, however, is found in more panoramic design, with emphasis upon an all-over geometry as in "Touchdown Play," and more especially in "Thrill of the Game."

One feels that Mr. Spruance has found a comparatively untouched field of subject matter.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

## Academy of Western Painters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

AN ENCOURAGING step has been taken here toward building an organization like the National Academy of Design, but devoted to artists of the far western states. The recently formed Academy of Western Painters is holding its first exhibition throughout January at the Los Angeles Museum. Among the 72 exhibiting painters are most of the well-known conservatives of California and New Mexico.

Behind the formation of this group lies the contention that western artists, being far from New York City, suffer the disadvantage of this distance when seeking recognition of their work by eastern juries. It is the hope of the local group in time to send their annual exhibitions throughout the country.

The organization consists at present of a small group of active members who have undertaken to stand the expense of the exhibits. Paul Lauritz is the chairman, Carl Oscar Borg is vice-chairman. Membership, at present, is limited to men. This small active group invited a larger number of exhibiting members to send work to this first showing. The response was good and the majority of pictures are of the quality of well-painted, popular work the group seeks to support.

* * *

Prizes were given to "Summer," an impressionistic, outdoor portrait of a lady and her two children, by Nicolai Fechin; "Still-Life," a morsel of "painters' painting" by F. Tolles Chamberlin, and "Peacocks," a typical decorative bird canvas by Mrs. Jessie Arms Botke. Honorable mentions were accorded to "Prodigal Sons," a vigorous, deep-colored picture of hoboes at a railroad crossing, painted by Lee Blair; to a colorful landscape by Douglass Parshall, A. N. A., painted in a style which he abandoned some years ago, and to a portrait of the artist's father by S. Edson Vaughn.

Even in this exhibition, which is kinder to older painters than local juries are wont to be, the Indian pictures by E. Irving Couse and Bert Phillips seem part of a vanished, sentimental era. But that will scarcely be the general public's reaction. They will be delighted with them, and with the larger, more decorative "Revenge," by E. Martin Hennings, in which one well-bathed Indian, having slain another, poses neatly beside his equally clean victim.

* * *

But landscapes like the airy farm scene by J. Charles Berninghaus or the light-toned sycamore picture by William Wendt, A. N. A., will please public and critics. Marines such as those by William Ritschel, N. A., Paul Lauritz and Armin Hansen, the beautiful, subtle painting of mist and deep-sea wave which symbolizes, for Karl Yens, the second verse of Genesis, the thrilling sea air of W. Elmer Schofield's "Coast of Cornwal" —such things do honor to this attempt to form a western academy. The desert paintings by Carl Oscar Borg and Maynard Dixon, the charming portrait of a young girl by Walter Cheever, the ingenious portrait of his family at home, painted by Charles Stafford Duncan, are other pictures which fit well into this generally dignified exhibit.

Without mentioning names, it must be admitted that some painters of real ability sent very poor examples. The San Francisco contingent, too, seems very "modern" compared with the academic painters invited from other parts of the West. Lucien Labaudt paints an excellent nude, but he is scarcely an academic type.

However, if this group can continue to present exhibitions of the general character of this first one, it can build a much-needed stabilizing body of middle-of-the-road painters. It will probably leave out, as it has now, some of the most sensitive and imaginative painters. Academies always do. But that will help preserve its essential character. Its real danger—and it has, in this first exhibit, successfully circumvented it — lies in the mediocre abilities of many of its active, supporting members. If they are willing to be sacrificed to the generally superior talents of the invited exhibiting members, a real and lasting Academy of Western Painters may now be thrusting roots into grateful soil.

A. M.

## Wagner in Switzerland

By Alfred Einstein

ON MAY 28, 1849, a political exile from Dresden crossed the Swiss border and arrived in Zürich on the evening of the same day. Had he any premonition that this small town, which at that time scarcely numbered more than 30,000 inhabitants, was to be his home for many years? He tried Paris next. But just at that time in Paris Louis Napoleon, from being a republican, was developing into a dictator. There were also other adverse circumstances. So Richard Wagner—for he was the fugitive—returned to Zürich and established himself there, leaving his wife Minna to follow with her daughter, his dog Peps and his household belongings.

For nearly 10 years he remained in Zürich, 10 years that, as may be expected from a genuine dramatist, began idyllically and ended tragically with the separation from his beloved Mathilde Wesendonck and the disruption of his married life and home. How much these 10 years contain! The origin of Wagner's literary works, which were a determining factor in his life—especially the "Kunst Werke der Zukunft" ("Art Works of the Future")—together with the poem for the "Ring," the composition of "Rheingold," a part of "Walküre" and the poem and musical conception of "Tristan." Wagner came to Zürich as a persecuted revolutionary, when he left he had started to revolutionize the whole ideal of nineteenth-century art. These 10 years in Zürich proved to be the richest in emotional experience and the most productive of his life. It was here that the seed was sown for the whole of his future activities; what followed later was only the germination.

Max Fehr in "Richard Wagners Schweizer Zeit," Vol. 1 (1849-55) (Aarau and Leipsig: H. R. Sauerländer), does not attempt to record Wagner's inner development. He is a local historian and his ambition goes no further. When he does penetrate beyond this point, there is usually some small mishap. Such local history, however, is sufficiently interesting. Like "a pike in a pond of carps" Wagner carried on his activities in a provincial town that was far too narrow for his personality. He found reciprocity, certainty, peace, and was also fortunate in making the acquaintance of some excellent people, particularly the "Staatschreiber," Jakob Sulzer, and the merchant, Otto Wesendonck. In quiet he worked for the world, though he could not resist musical activities of Zürich. He conducted Beethoven's symphonies and his own works at local concerts, revised his "Faust-Overture," wrote a new ending to Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," rearranged Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and even had his "Flying Dutchmen" and "Tannhäuser" performed at the Stadttheater.

Zürich could not conceive what was amiss. What had taken place on a large scale in Dresden, and what was to take place later in Munich, Paris and Bayreuth, in fact everywhere that Wagner set foot, was happening on a small scale in Zürich—the clash of Wagner's most individual, relentless demands on art with prevailing conditions; the fight between enthusiastic friends and followers and the the temptation to take part in the upholders of all that is prosaic, Wagner's own growing disillusion and finally, his departure. Wagner had planned great things for Zürich. The Festspielhaus, which was eventually built in Bayreuth, was to have been erected in Zürich. Switzerland would then have been a center of art for Europe.

Through the narrow perspective of Fehr's descriptions we take part in the events unfolded in Zürich. As I said, the study is local history. Dates are authenticated and confirmed, we are given printed theatrical and concert bills, documents are completed and published, including a number of Wagner's own letters. The volume closes with the Zürich performance of "Tannhäuser" in 1855. A second volume, which is to follow, will portray the culminating tragic conflict that is coupled with the name of Mathilde Wesendonck, and must close with the Triebschen period.

## Dr. Boult Visits America

By L. A. Sloper

DR. ADRIAN BOULT'S first program for his American visit may be taken as indicating his purposes. Evidently he comes as an ambassador of English music and as an advocate of enlargement of our musical horizons. For the major item of his introductory list was Elgar's Symphony in E flat, and two of the others were heard for the first time "at these concerts." Dr. Boult is directing the Boston Symphony Orchestra for two weeks of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter holidays. His first program was planned for the concerts of Jan. 10-12, in Cambridge and Boston. It was noticeably free of compositions which might be regarded as means for display of the conductor's powers of "interpretation."

Dr. Boult established himself at once as a musicianly and authoritative conductor, able to obtain the effects he desired without undue fuss. To be sure, he had a magnificent orchestra under his hand; and he was quick to recognize this by generously sharing the warm applause with the players. An excellent musical envoy, well chosen to strengthen the bonds of artistic understanding between the English-speaking peoples.

* * *

His choice of a symphony was perhaps not so well advised. It is true that Elgar is called the most English of composers, and it was natural no doubt that Dr. Boult should have selected one of his most characteristic works to set before the American cousins. But is Elgar representative of the best in English modern music? Some of us who study the subject from a distance think not. He is representative of one aspect of England; of the England of splenetic colonels and imperialistic traders, in short of the England that came to its final flowering in the Edwardian period for which this symphony is supposed to speak. But unless Kipling is England's greatest poet, Elgar is not her greatest composer. He can hardly be said to sing of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If a composer was sought who represented the most enduring English traits, surely Vaughan Williams would have been a better choice. Especially for Boston, since it is generally understood that Dr. Koussevitzky does not find the music of Vaughan Williams congenial to his temperament.

* * *

But Dr. Boult had chosen to offer us Elgar's Second, and he offered it ingratiatingly. Probably nobody could make it seem more appealing. Nevertheless, the impression we had had of Elgar was not modified by this presentation. Recognizing a very considerable talent which produced some charming and even some moving pages, we still deplored the banality of most of the composer's material and, more, his garrulousness, which ends by boring us even when his ideas and emotions have almost won us.

The more interesting of the two novelties was the Sonata Piane Forte of Giovanni Gabrieli as edited by Fritz Stein for brass choirs. Dr. Boult by this performance furthered the hope of the arranger that this score might "enrich our musical experience and pleasure" and "help to bring to light the inexhaustible treasures of the great Venetian master." The other novelty was Mendelssohn's orchestral arrangement of the Octet, op. 20. This is charming music, though hardly up to the "Dream" Scherzo. The other number of the program was Haydn's Symphony in G major No. 88 (B. & H. No. 13). Here the conductor made the mistake of retaining the full complement of strings; the result was heaviness.

## 'As You Like It'—a French Version

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

THERE is always, to me, a peculiar fascination in seeing Shakespeare on a foreign stage, presented in a foreign language by a producer and actors who are relatively unfamiliar with established English tradition. Consequently, an announcement that "Rosalinde" had been running for some 50 performances, at the little Théâtre de L'Atelier in Montmartre, sent me there promptly.

M. Delacre has in no sense betrayed his trust; but, with a judicious "souci d'exactitude"—which transformed "As You Like It" into "Rosalinde" only "par galanterie"—provides more of the authentic Shakespeare than has any other French adapter whose work I have yet seen; in part, I think, because the polished and gently satirical word combats between those delightful denizens of the Forest of Arden better suit the peculiar genius of the French nation and language than do those of any other Shakespearean comedy, excepting only "La Nuit des Rois" ("Twelfth Night"). M. Delacre is, I suspect, unaware that "As You Like It," when first drafted, probably, like "Twelfth Night," dramatized events that occurred in England soon after Queen Elizabeth's pledge, given in November, 1581, to marry the French prince, Alençon.

That the great Shakespearean leads shall be quite satisfactorily rendered by French players is hardly to be expected. The Rosalind of Mlle. Madeleine Lambert was a charming performance, infused with a shy boyishness and a sense of bubbling though wistful delight that were captivating from first to last; but her performance, as a whole, lacked power and authority. This Rosalind was never enough the great lady. Mlle. Delby's Celia was bright and intelligent; and both Audrey and Phoebe were well cast. M. Lecourtois was at ease with romantic Orlando; and in the wrestling scene had the advantage of playing with a Charles who brought to the part a quasi-burlesque spirit of determination that caused the usual, stodgy English Charles to appear, in retrospect, most flat. The "humeurs chagrines" of Jaques, in the person of M. François Vibert, were conveyed more lightly, with a more youthful-careless *insouciance*, than in the accepted English tradition — and gained nothing in effectiveness thereby.

Touchstone, here Pierre de Touche, was dressed—by Marie Hélène Dasté, of Compagnie-des-Quinze fame—much after the manner of a circus clown, and little after that of an Elizabethan court fool; but he gave, nevertheless, a quietly delightful performance. Remembering the identity of Touchstone's historical original, in Shakespeare's play, I could not but wonder whether it was pure chance that the French actor's name, on the program, read "De Vere"?

Certain of those meaningful though inarticulate sounds which French players have so happily at command were among the many pleasing surprises of an unpretentious yet quite successful production.

PERCY ALLEN

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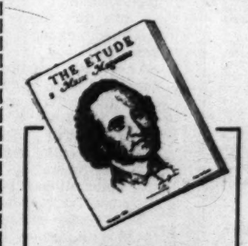

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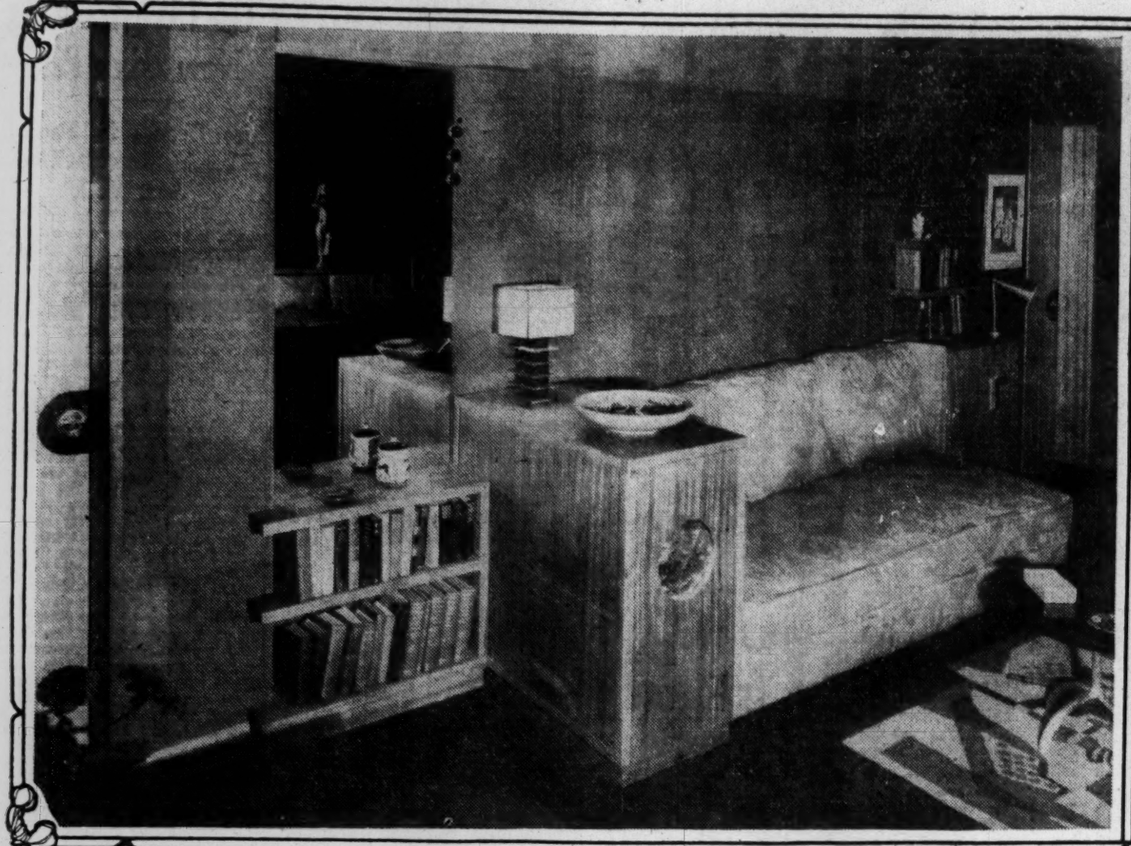
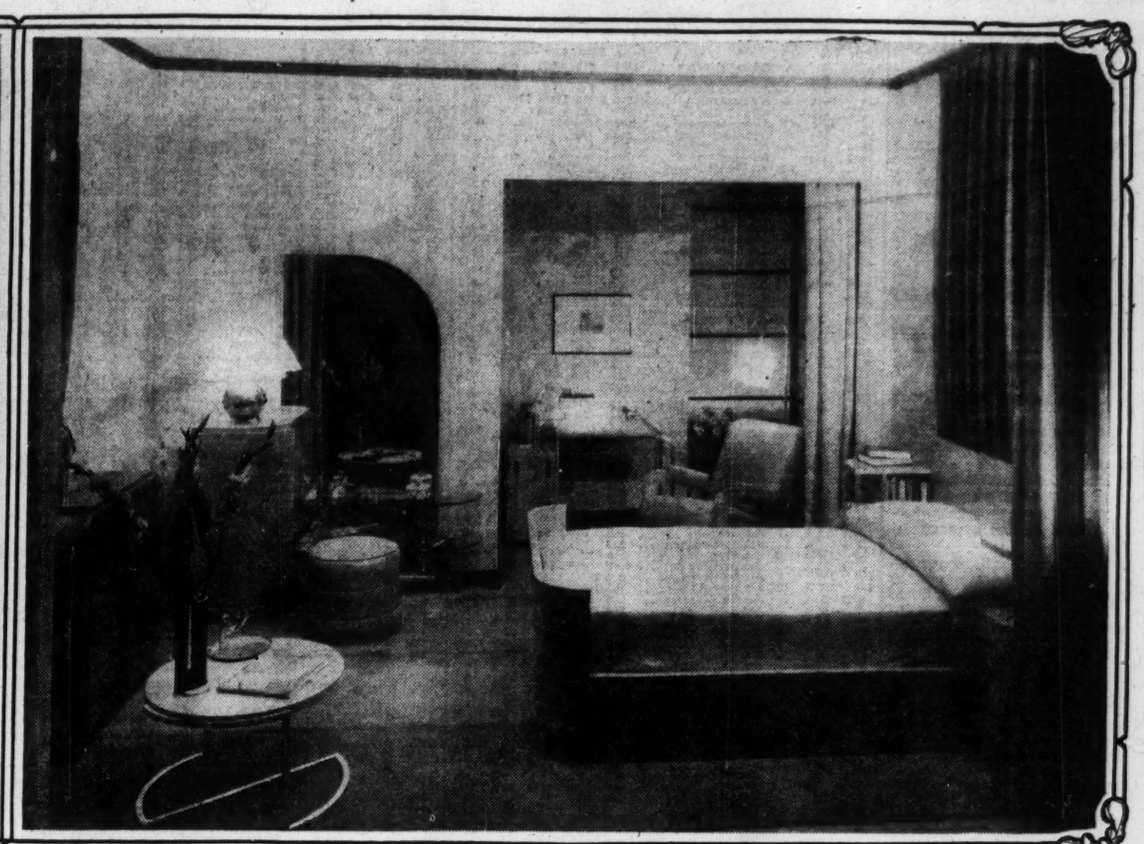
Antiques

# Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

*A Saturday Page*





Both Photos by Worsinger, New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Corner in the Apartment of Mr. Donald Deskey, and a Bedroom, Both of Which He Designed

AS THE work of one of the best known American designers in the contemporary manner, these interiors by Mr. Deskey are of much interest. The walls are light sanded cork; the cabinets in Oriental walnut; the sofa upholstered in shades of green; the rug is in blue, green and gray. The radio is incorporated in the end table, which also has space for drawers and for books.

In the room at the right, which was planned for a young girl, harrwood of an ashy sand tone is used in the furniture. Coral leather covers the chair and the dressing table hassock; white leather the desk top, and ivory bakelite the low table. The walls are salubra in tones of gray, coral, white and touches of blue. The last color belongs also to the bed hangings of moire.

## Paisley Shawls Utilized

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

A GOOD many of us have grandmother's old "India shawl" stored away in a trunk. But only the rich colors and designs are East Indian. The costly, hand-embroidered originals came to Scotland, where copies were woven on jacquard looms in the quaint town of Paisley.

Today, a Paisley shawl is material for many attractive articles. If it is in good condition, it should not be cut up. Instead, it may be used for a couch cover, or a wall hanging. In a room that looks bare and colorless, it adds warmth and brightness. A good place to hang it is over a sofa, but any large wall space where the colors look pretty may be tried. It should hang perfectly flat on the wall, fastened at the corners with flat headed tacks. Used on a wall, instead of a picture, a shawl also may be hung in a bedroom. The Paisley colors look well with either painted or old-fashioned furniture such as cherry or mahogany.

If the shawl shows much wear there may be a strip long enough to make a stringer for the living-room table. A stringer may be about 18 inches wide, is usually faced with black satin or sateen, the edges bound with black seam binding, simply stitched flat, or edged with gilt gimp. A scarf for a piano can be made in the same fashion. If the shawl is considerably worn, it may be used as trimming on black satin or velvet. It also harmonizes with brown and rust color. A square or oblong sofa cushion can have the body made of satin with gay corners of the Paisley shawl added as trimming. Very small portions of a damaged one may be used under glass of a serving tray. Even a chair seat or a hassock may be covered with parts of an otherwise useless but once handsome shawl.

## Village Shop Comes to City

THAT a great department store is offering for sale thousands of articles collected by an antique dealer of an old seaport town of Maine is a statement that will stir a great number of people who care for such merchandise. If such persons have enjoyed the thrill of rummaging about the original place of the dealer, or about a similar country shop, engrossed in the gentle adventure of discovering, as they believe, some treasure that the owner has overlooked, there will be an added excitement at the announcement of Filene's, Boston.

In these times the modest summer home, at the seashore or inland, has come to be among the commonplaces for those of moderate means. Very often small houses that are more or less old in style are secured, in which antiques at moderate prices or better seem the most desirable furniture. The cabinetwork in this stock of Creamer of Waldoboro runs to hundreds of pieces and the glass, china, pewter forged iron fittings for doors and fireplaces, and a multitude of other things must run into thousands. Most of it is in the class that would go well in cost and quality with the modest summer home just mentioned. And there will not be the bother about getting a table or chest into one's car, a task which might have to be faced if one had bought the piece a half day's ride from home.

It seems that there is every sort of a thing that the cottage owner might care for in outfitting the little home that has been mentioned and there are many that might fit the winter home equally well. Truly, strolling among the varied miscellany spread over three floors of the store awakes lively memories of bright, warm days of touring through the New England countryside, stopping at every attractive-looking antique shop and scanning every corner of chamber, attic and barn loft, for "finds."

C. G. B.

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Sheets of Translucent Spinach Jade

One of a pair of carved panels or table screens of spinach jade, about 10 inches wide, included in the Burton S. Castles sale in December at the American Art-Anderson Galleries. These date from the Ch'ien Lung period, 1736-95. The low relief carving is excellent.

## Prices Higher Again

*By "Collector"*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

THE improvement in business conditions and the return of confidence on the part of collectors were alike reflected in the crowded lists of Christmas auction-sales, the number of antiques sent for disposal and the encouraging prices realized. One hundred and fifty lots, principally porcelain, needlework and furniture, put up at Christie's, for example, and drawn from various sources, brought more than £5000. The private buyer was again much in evidence.

The prize item in the sale went to a woman private collector. This was a stumped needlework mirror, of the far-off days of King Charles II, 23½ ins. square, the glass 10¾ ins. by 11 ins.; it was being sold by another woman collector. The frame of the mirror was beautifully embroidered in colored silks, metal and seed-pearls with quaint figures of courtiers, flowers, fruit, animals, birds, insects and buildings of the period. Because of its rarity and fine condition it brought £367.

Another interesting item was an Elizabethan oaken refectory table, 6ft. 10ins. long, sent to the salesroom from North Wales by Sir Michael Duff-Assheton-Smith. This realized £294. These handsome and substantial pieces are much in demand as practical dining-tables for country houses by connoisseurs of old Tudor furniture.

A Kelmscott Chaucer was the feature of a sale of rare books held the same afternoon in Glasgow. The volume, edited by F. S. Ellis, was enriched with pictures designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones and engraved on wood by W. H. Hooper. It was printed in 1896 by William Morris. It fell to a London professional who had to pay £1480 for his treasure. A copy of the Kilmarnock edition of the works of Robert Burns brought £550.

* * *

Because of their historical associations great interest was shown at Sotheby's in a collection of French antiques, the property of the Princess K. C. Furstenburg who inherited them from Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, the daughter of the eleventh Duke of Hamilton. The collection included various presents by Napolean to his adopted daughter, Stephanie Beauharnais. The outstanding lot was a silver-gilt service of 18 pieces made under the direction of the famous Paris silversmith Biennias. Eight of the pieces were given to Stephanie on her marriage to the Grand Duke of Baden while the remainder formed part of Napolean's traveling service and were used by him. Each piece bore the imperial mark. The 57 lots in the Princess's collection realized the satisfactory total of £3533 to which the gilt service contributed £310.

At the same time about half a mile away, at Christie's, a group of professionals had come by air and boat from Paris to bid for the French furniture in the late Marquis of Lincolnshire's collection, once at Carrington House, Whitehall. They caused a small sensation when one of them bid 400 guineas for a pair of Louis Seize mahogany three-tier stands, beaded with ormolu and containing three open, white marble shelves. A tiny Louis Quinze marqueterie table, with a top only 12 inches wide, beautifully inlaid with a bouquet of flowers in satin and green-stained woods, brought £315.

In the earlier part of this sale two Elizabethan oak buffets sent by Lord Delamere from Cheshire showed once more that of fine examples of Tudor oak there are still many admirers. The pair brought £535 to which the wider one contributed £409.

## Antiques, One at a Time

*A Saturday Series*

### An Empire Center Table

ACCORDING to common opinion, anything that is 100 years old, or more, may be called an antique. Foreign furniture of that age enters the United States without the payment of duty, putting official O. K. on the 100-year standard. This means that many people who read this may sometime see the furniture of Civil War times classed as antiques.

Just now the latest style that has rounded out 100 years is the Empire. Already it is being bought by many people, and at much lower prices than is charged for that made before 1800. The table sketched here dates about 1825. By that time factory methods had been established and only a small amount of furniture was being made by the older methods of handwork.

This piece is all white pine except the skin-deep veneer, which is mahogany. It is beautiful mahogany, though, for that wood was plentiful then and the richest crotch lumber was selected to cut the veneers from. Of course, any part that was carved had to be made from the solid wood.

Empire furniture almost always looks heavy, as this table does. The top is thick, the center column is large and the base has four feet that appear able to hold up a ton. The Emperor Napoleon, who was responsible for starting the Empire style, wanted shapes that were different from those used by Louis XVI, who had been dethroned by the Revolution. He set two foremost architects at the job, Percier and Fontaine, who certainly did bring out some novelties, 1805-10.

As a new fashion, the ideas took hold quickly in England as well as in France, America losing no time in getting in line with the latest styles. In this country the Empire soon became degraded, compared with French standards. There, solid woods were used: fine marble table tops and columns; wonderful cast and carved brass trimmings. Here, nearly everything was built very cheaply in comparison, occasional exceptions being found in early, deeply carved pieces.

C. G. B.


Filene's

IT HAPPENED IN AN OLD SQUARE COLONIAL HOUSE IN WALDOBORO, MAINE. Snow? About six white inches of it. And cold as banished hope — when our buyer stepped off the New York to Portland flier, and aboard the local to Waldoboro —At the end of a long, cold trail, she found the Treasure House.

*If you're a collector — or merely dabble in antiques — you've heard of Warren Weston Creamer, Inc. He filled the old 16-room Reed Mansion in Waldoboro with valuable old things. We came! We saw! We bought!*

**Sale $50,000 collection of Warren Weston Creamer, Inc.**

**OLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, PEWTER averaging ½* original prices—MONDAY**

It took experts two weeks to appraise it—ten trucks to transport it—four complete floors of Franklin-Hawley Gift Shop Building to house it—street floor, balcony, second and fifth floors. In accordance with our regular custom, fixed prices are marked on all pieces . . . in fairness to all customers, we request final decisions at the time of purchase.

*A few examples of the pieces in this collection:*

Pair Chippendale side chairs—$185
Pine sideboard, square legs—$65
Maple dressing table, one drawer—$5
Mahogany tip table, tripod base—$85
Empire sofa, carved back—$100
Maple desk, 4 drawers, no brasses—$150
Pair of decorated Hitchcock chairs—$20
Large, pine wood boxes—$5
Queen Anne (Spanish too) arm chair—$100

OLD MIRRORS
Girandole Mirror—$150
Chippendale Mahogany Mirror—$25
Mahogany Veneer Mirror, $18.50
Queen Anne Walnut Mirror, carved glass, $100
Scroll top Martha Washington Mirror, $175

OLD PEWTER
Boardman, Porter, Danforth, Ball, Pewtered, in Tankards, Measures, Lanterns, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Beakers, Plates—50c to $10

*Many of the pieces have been reduced more than half; others somewhat less.

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Stock Market Continues Its Downward Course, Rails Leading

Commodity and Money Markets

## Downward Path Is Still Pursued By Stock Market

### Prices Yield More Ground With Rail Issues an Active Feature

By Forrest Price

Down they went again.

Stocks declined all along the line today.

They did not exactly take a nose dive. The drop was not severe. And they improved somewhat after the first downward splash.

Most losses ranged from 1 to 2 points or so.

It was a rather active two-hour session, total sales approximating 670,000 shares.

Featuring the trading was the weakness of the rail issues. Union Pacific figured as a prominent performer with a decline approximating 3 points.

Losses of other rail shares included Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Texas & Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Atlantic Coast Line and Baltimore & Ohio. Declines in these ranged from a point to 2 points.

The mining shares also were hit. Homestake dropped more than 20 points at one time, recovering about half the loss later. McIntyre Porcupine, Noranda and Dome Mines receded moderately.

Losses of 2½ points or so were registered by Pure Oil preferred, International Agricultural preferred, Jones & Laughlin, International Business Machines, International Harvester, Case preferred, Liquid Carbonic and American Can.

Bond prices were irregular. The controversy over the gold clause had much to do with the way bond prices moved. U. S. Governments were in good demand, notwithstanding the fears expressed as to the possible ruling of the Supreme Court. Bethlehem Steel 5s were a strong feature of the corporate issues.

Grain prices dipped sharply in the early part of the trading in Chicago, but recovered part of their losses before the close. Cotton was slightly lower.

Financial people are deeply interested in the arguments which were presented to the United States Supreme Court regarding the constitutionality of monetary legislation enacted by Congress. If the gold clause were upheld "chaos" would result, said Attorney General Cummings.

"Where in the Constitution is to be found the power to alter a bond contract?" inquired Chief Justice Hughes. It was this question which yesterday upset the equanimity of Wall Street.

The Supreme Court has a difficult problem to solve. Public policy may enter into the question at hand to an important extent.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Stock Market continued to labor under the influence of the "gold clause" controversy today, but sentiment was somewhat improved.

Prices stiffened after further sharp declines in the first hour. The rails were the heaviest throughout. The close was easy.

United States Government securities and prime corporation bonds, which would stand to benefit substantially if the gold provision is upheld by the Supreme Court, again moved into higher territory.

### Fractional Losers

Fractional losers included General Electric, Johns-Manville, U. S. Steel, Case, General Motors, Goodyear, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Loew's, National Distillers, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and Western Union.

The oils were about steady, as were American Telephone, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Alaska Juneau, California Packing and Congoleum.

The most active trading came after the opening. The volume dwindled later when support appeared for various leaders.

Some of the selling in the rails was reported to have come from European sources, which felt that the carriers might be the hardest hit if gold payments were revived. It was recalled that many of the roads, even with the existing depreciated currency, were not earning their charges.

### Bonds Irregular

Calculations and theories with respect to the gold clause cases were a dominant influence in the bond market today as they were yesterday, and continuing in the pattern of Friday's market the price movement was highly irregular.

In spite of much scoffing at the suggestions and fears of a Supreme Court ruling against the Government in the present litigation on the gold contract, there was another rush of buying in government obligations containing the gold payment promise, and some selling of those lacking the gold clause. Certain industrial gold bonds also were bid up sharply. Secondary ratings continued to slump, with rails leading the downward movement.

Liberty 3½s led the upswing in Governments with an early gain of ¾ of a point at 105.14. The First and Fourth Liberty 4¼s were up 6-32s to 10-32s, and approximately the same improvement marked Treasury 3⅜s of 1946-56, 3s of 1955, and 3⅜s of 1914-43. The guaranteed obligations were substantially lower.

Bethlehem Steel 5s pushed up 4 points to 115, but the majority of high priced classifications moved within narrow limits. Declines of 1 to 2 points appeared in some issues of Great Northern, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Union Pacific and Western Union.

Foreign loans had a mixed trend.

### Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $4,078,400 (decrease); total net demand deposits (average) $25,787,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $2,912,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today $3,279,841,872; clearings week ending Jan 5 $3,511,792,148.

* 6 days.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Jan.11 | Last Jan.10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 6 | | Adams Express | 1200 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 6¾ | | Addressograph | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | | Advance Rumely | 200 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 113 | 91¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 700 | 112⅛ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 113 |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅝ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 4800 | 18½ | 18 | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 5¼ | 1½ | | Alleghany Corp | 600 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 16½ | 4½ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| 14⅜ | 3⅞ | | Alleghany pf xw | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 23½ | 15 | .15b | Alleghany Steel | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 160¾ | 115⅛ | 6 | Allied Chem | 800 | 134½ | 133 | 133¼ | 134½ |
| 23⅜ | 10⅜ | | Allis Chalmers | 1600 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ |
| 20½ | 11½ | .25e | Alpha Port Cem | 200 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 7¾ | 2⅜ | | Amal Leather | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 55⅜ | 39 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 50¼ | 49⅜ | 50¼ | 49½ |
| 48 | 25½ | 2 | Am Ag Ch Del | 1500 | 51 | 50½ | 51 | 51½ |
| 25¼ | 11½ | | Am Bank Note | 300 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅜ |
| 38 | 19½ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 300 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27¾ |
| 122 | 93 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 30 | 119½ | 116½ | 119½ | 119 |
| 114¾ | 90¼ | 4f | Am Can | 1600 | 112 | 110½ | 111 | 112½ |
| 33⅞ | 12 | | Am Car & Fdry | 1200 | 18⅛ | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ |
| 56½ | 32 | | Am Car & F pf | 400 | 41 | 40¼ | 41 | 40½ |
| 6½ | 2⅜ | | Am Colortype | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 62½ | 20¾ | | Am Com Alcohol | 900 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29 | 29¾ |
| 5 | 1¼ | | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 4⅛ | | Am & For Pow | 1400 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 30 | 11⅜ | | Am & For Pow pf | 200 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 18 |
| 17½ | 6⅛ | | Am & For2Pw 2pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7⅜ |
| 10½ | 3½ | | Am Hide & L | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | 3 | | Am Ice | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 11 | 4¾ | | Am International | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | | Am La France | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 38¾ | 14½ | | Am Locomotive | 900 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18 | 18½ |
| 74⅞ | 35½ | | Am Loco pf | 100 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 27⅝ | 12⅞ | | Am Metal | 1100 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 15¼ |
| 12¼ | 3 | | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 13 | 7½ | 1½ | Am P&L $6 pf | 500 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 29⅞ | 11½ | 1½ | Am P&L $6⅝ pf | 800 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 14 |
| 17⅝ | 10 | | Am Radiator | 3700 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| 28¼ | 13½ | | Am Rolling Mill | 3900 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ |
| 7⅜ | 2¼ | | Am Seating | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 2⅝ | ⅞ | | Am Ship & Com | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 30 | 19⅜ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 51¼ | 30¼ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 4600 | 36⅜ | 36⅛ | 36½ | 36⅞ |
| 125 | 100 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 200 | 124⅜ | 124⅜ | 124⅜ | 124 |
| 109 | 91⅜ | 3§ | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 100 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110¾ |
| 26½ | 10⅛ | | Am Steel Fdries | 200 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| 92 | 59⅞ | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 200 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 44¾ | 37 | 2¶ | Am Stores | 100 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 72 | 46 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 63½ | 63 | 63 | 65 |
| 125¼ | 100⅛ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 2500 | 104⅛ | 103¼ | 104⅛ | 103¾ |
| 13 | 4 | | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 28¾ | 7¾ | | Am Typ F pf (h) | 30 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 14 |
| 27⅝ | 12¾ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 1100 | 14⅜ | 13½ | 14 | 14 |
| 17⅞ | 7 | | Am Woolen | 600 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅜ |
| 83⅜ | 36 | | Am Woolen pf | 700 | 41½ | 40¾ | 41 | 41½ |
| 17¾ | 10 | | Anaconda Cop | 3900 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11¼ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅝ | | Andes Copper | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5 |
| 39⅞ | 26¼ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 300 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 38¾ |
| 13⅜ | 7⅝ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| 6¾ | 3⅛ | | Armour Ill | 3500 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| 7¼ | 4⅝ | 6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 600 | 67 | 65¾ | 66 | 67 |
| 8⅜ | 3 | | Arnold Constable | 400 | 5½ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 18¼ | 7¼ | | Asso Dry Goods | 500 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 92 | 46 | | Asso Dry G 1pf | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| 40½ | 29½ | .50e | Asso Oil | 10 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 73¾ | 45¼ | 2e | Atchison T&SF | 4800 | 51½ | 50¾ | 51 | 51¾ |
| 90 | 70⅛ | 5 | Atchison pf | 400 | 85⅞ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85⅞ |
| 34¼ | 24½ | | Atl Coast Line | 700 | 33 | 32 | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 16 | 5 | | Atl Gulf & W I | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 24 | 7⅞ | | Atl Gulf&WI pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 35½ | 21½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1200 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 2e | Atlas Powder | 400 | 41 | 40½ | 41 | 42 |
| 57⅝ | 16½ | | Auburn Auto | 1200 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 10⅜ | 3¾ | | Aviation Corp Del | 2200 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 4½ | | Baldwin Loco | 3800 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| 64¾ | 16¼ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 300 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | 24½ |
| 34½ | 13⅛ | | Balt & Ohio | 2600 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| 37⅜ | 15¼ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 300 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15½ |
| 46⅛ | 33½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 115 | 95⅛ | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 38½ | 16⅛ | | Barker Bros pf | 30 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 10 | 5⅞ | | Barnsdall A | 400 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 19¾ | 10¼ | | Bearing Cream | 200 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 76⅝ | 58 | 3f | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 15¼ | 8⅝ | .50e | Belding Hem | 1000 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| 23⅞ | 9¾ | | Bendix Aviation | 1600 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 19⅝ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 700 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | 17 |
| 40 | 26 | 2 | Best & Co | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35¼ |
| 49½ | 74⅛ | | Bethlehem Steel | 8000 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31½ | 31¾ |
| 82 | 54⅞ | | Beth Steel pf | 500 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 40 | 19¼ | 1e | Bigelow Sanford | 60 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | 23¼ |
| 16¼ | 6 | | Blaw Knox | 2200 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12¼ |
| 11¼ | 6¾ | | Boeing Airplane | 100 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 300 | 57 | 56¼ | 56½ | 58 |
| 94 | 76 | 4f | Bon Ami A | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 28¼ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 1300 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23⅝ |
| 31 | 16⅛ | 1 | Borg Warner | 1900 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ |
| 28¾ | 12 | 2 | Briggs Mfg | 5200 | 27⅜ | 26¼ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 28¼ | 28¼ | 1½e | Brooklyn Man T | 200 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| 80⅛ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 |
| 10⅞ | 4 | | Brunswick Balke | 200 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 9⅜ | 3½ | | Bucyrus Erie | 600 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 14½ | 6 | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 700 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 75 | 50 | 2 | Bucyrus E pf | 100 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 |
| 7¾ | 3 | | Budd Mfg | 800 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 44 | 16 | | Budd Mfg pf | 130 | 28¼ | 27¼ | 27¾ | 28 |
| 5⅜ | 2 | | Budd Wheel | 300 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ |
| 15½ | 5⅞ | | Bullard | 900 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 13 |
| 6¾ | 2⅞ | | Bulova Watch | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 1100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 32¾ | 13¾ | | Byers | 1100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 67¾ | 40 | | Byers pf | 10 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 53¼ |

—C—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44⅜ | 18¾ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 600 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Callahan Z & L | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 6⅝ | 2¾ | | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 15⅞ | 6 | | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 29½ | 12½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 400 | 15⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15⅜ |
| 18¼ | 10⅞ | | Canadian Pacific | 1900 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 86¾ | 35 | | Case Thresh | 3200 | 56⅜ | 55⅜ | 56¼ | 56¾ |
| 92⅛ | 56⅞ | 4 | Case Threh pf | 20 | 95 | 92 | 92 | 93¾ |
| 38¾ | 23 | 1 | Caterpillar Trac | 2400 | 38⅛ | 37½ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ |
| 44⅞ | 17⅛ | | Celanese Corp | 4100 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 32½ | 32 |
| 4 | 1 | | Celotex xtc (h) | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 6½ | | Celotex Co pf (h) | 230 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18⅜ |
| 32⅛ | 16⅜ | 1½ | Centrl Aguirre | 500 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 5½ | | Century Ribbon | 500 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 44½ | 30¼ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 2800 | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ | 43 |
| 7¾ | 3¼ | | Certain-Teed | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 48⅞ | 34 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 400 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¾ |
| 48⅜ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1900 | 44¼ | 43½ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| 7 | 1⅜ | | Chi & E Ill (h) | 200 | 2ff | 2 | 2 | |
| 11⅞ | 3½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 8½ | 2 | | Chi Mil & St P | 2500 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 13¼ | 3½ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 900 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 15 | 3½ | | Chi & N'western | 600 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 28 | 6¾ | | Chi & N'wes pf | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9½ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 500 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 28¾ | 14¼ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 200 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| 8 | 2 | | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3¾ |
| 9⅝ | 2⅜ | | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 30¾ | 19¼ | 2 | Chickaha Cot O | 200 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 60⅞ | 29¾ | 1 | Chrysler | 9800 | 39 | 38½ | 38¾ | 38⅞ |
| 92½ | 67 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 30 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 90¾ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | | City Stores (h) | 600 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 18⅛ | 9⅜ | .50 | Colgate-Palm-P | 1200 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17⅛ |
| 102½ | 68½ | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 200 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 28½ | 10 | | Collins & Aikman | 600 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13⅝ |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | | Colo F & Ir (h) | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 33¼ | 12¾ | | Colo & So Inf | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 19¼ | 6⅝ | | Columbia Gas | 5600 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 21½ | 1f | Columbia Pic vtc | 300 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 | 36⅛ |
| 77¼ | 58 | 3.40 | Columbian Carb | 400 | 71½ | 70¾ | 71 | 71½ |
| 40¼ | 18⅝ | 2 | Comm Credit | 2800 | 43¼ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ |
| 110 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 61 | 35¾ | 2f | Comm Inv Tr | 1600 | 58¾ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58 |
| 36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 7600 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ |
| 3¾ | 1 | | Comwlth & So | 3200 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 52¾ | 21½ | | Comwlth & S 6pf | 600 | 31⅜ | 30½ | 31⅛ | 31½ |
| 35⅜ | 22 | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 1400 | 34 | 32¾ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 61 | 32 | 4½ | Conn Ry & Lt | 20 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 6¼ | 1⅝ | | Consol Film Ind | 2500 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| 20⅜ | 10⅜ | 2m | Consol Film I pf | 1200 | 20 | 19⅜ | 20 | 20½ |
| 47⅜ | 18½ | 1 | Consol Gas | 18900 | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21½ | 21¾ |
| 95 | 71 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 600 | 80¾ | 80 | 80 | 81 |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | | Consol Laundries | 300 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 14¼ | 7¼ | .42e | Consol Oil | 2200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 2⅛ | 2 | | Consol Textile | 600 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | |
| 13⅜ | 6⅛ | | Container A | 2400 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 12½ |
| 6¾ | 3 | | Container B | 1700 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| 2⅜ | ⅞ | | Cont Baking B | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 64½ | 56¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 1600 | 65½ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 65⅛ |
| 36¼ | 23⅜ | 1.20f | Cont Insurance | 600 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32½ |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | | Cont Motors | 2100 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 84½ | 55½ | .50e | Cont Oil | 1600 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 1100 | 66½ | 64½ | 64⅝ | 64¾ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | | Coty | 1200 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | 6 |
| 35¼ | 28 | 2f | Cream of Wheat | 500 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 36¼ | 16¾ | 1m | Crown Cork & S | 300 | 24 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 44¼ | 35½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 44 |
| 6⅝ | 3⅜ | | Crown Zellerbach | 400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 38⅜ | 17 | | Crucible Steel | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅞ |
| 6⅝ | 20⅛ | | Cuban Am S pf | 70 | 43½ | 43 | 43 | 43½ |
| 53⅜ | 37 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | | Curtis Publishg | 600 | 20 | 20¼ | 20½ | 21½ |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | | Curtiss-Wright | 1200 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 12¼ | 5¼ | | Curtiss-Wright A | 1600 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅞ |
| 21½ | 11 | | Cutler Hammer | 600 | 19 | 18¼ | 18½ | 19⅛ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34⅛ | 10⅛ | | Deere & Co | 3400 | 26 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 26½ |
| 19¼ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 400 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 73½ | 35 | | Del & Hudson | 600 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | 39¾ |
| 33¾ | 14 | | Del Lack & W | 2700 | 16⅞ | 16 | 16½ | 17 |
| 13¼ | 3¾ | | Denver R G pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 400 | 72½ | 71½ | 71½ | 74 |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2f | Dome Mines | 1400 | 36¾ | 36 | 36⅜ | 37 |
| 23 | 11 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 200 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¾ |
| 28½ | 14¼ | | Douglas A | 2700 | 22¼ | 21½ | 21⅞ | 22⅜ |
| 11¾ | 3 | | Dresser B | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60 | du Pont de Nem | 2000 | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94⅝ | 94¾ |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 116½ | 79 | 4f | Eastman Kodak | 800 | 116¼ | 115 | 115 | 116½ |
| 147 | 120 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 270 | 142¾ | 142¾ | 142¾ | |
| 22½ | 12⅛ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 700 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 19¼ | 6 | | Eitingon Schild | 300 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 31⅜ | 15 | | Elec Auto-Lite | 3500 | 26 | 25⅛ | 25½ | 26¼ |
| 7½ | 3 | | Elec Boat | 600 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 9⅜ | 2¾ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 200 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 21 | 6⅝ | | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 500 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8⅜ |
| 52 | 34 | 2.25 | Elec Sto Battery | 300 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| 128 | 120 | 7 | Endicott John pf | 20 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 127½ |
| 8¾ | 2 | | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 24⅞ | 9⅜ | | Erie RR | 500 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 27¼ | 9 | .50 | Evans Products | 400 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2⅜ | 1 | | Fairbanks Co | 10 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 12½ | 3¾ | | Fairbanks pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 18¾ | 7 | | Fairbanks Morse | 400 | 18 | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17 |
| 77½ | 30 | | Fairbanks M pf | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 4 | 1 | | Fed Water Serv | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 25¼ | 13⅛ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 800 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¾ |
| 92¼ | 71 | 6 | Firestn T&R pf A | 200 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| 69¼ | 53 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 1000 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51¾ |
| 17⅜ | 2 | | Follansbee B (h) | 200 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 22 | 8½ | | Foster-Wheeler | 100 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 80 | 55 | | Foster-Wheel pf | 20 | 73¼ | 72½ | 73¼ | 73 |
| 17¼ | 6¼ | | Foundation | 1000 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 27½ | 17½ | .85e | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 24½ |
| 17½ | 8¾ | | Fox Film A | 700 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | 11⅝ |
| 30⅜ | 21½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1000 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | 24½ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅜ | 1⅛ | | Gabriel Snub A | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 87 | 73 | 6 | Gen Am In pf ww | 300 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 11½ | 5⅜ | | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 42⅜ | 30 | 1¾ | Gen Am Trans | 400 | 38½ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 37 |
| 23½ | 12 | | Gen Asphalt | 800 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 6¼ | .85e | Gen Baking | 500 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 10½ | 5 | | Gen Bronze | 200 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Jan.11 | Last Jan.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | 2¼ | | Gen Cable | 400 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | |
| 25⅛ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 10800 | 21¾ | 21 | 21½ | 22 |
| 12¾ | 11 | .60 | Gen Elec 8p | 300 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 36⅞ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 2800 | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33⅞ |
| 1¾ | | 3b | Gen Gas & E A | 1200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 64½ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 400 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61½ | 61 |
| 42 | 24⅜ | 1 | Gen Motors | 12500 | 31¾ | 31⅜ | 31½ | 31⅞ |
| 109 | 89¾ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 25½ | 10½ | .60f | Gen Print Ink | 10 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 96 | 73½ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 45¾ | 23½ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 3⅝ | 1 | | Gen Realty | 200 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 26¾ | 10 | | Gen Rlty pf ww | 300 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| 23⅜ | 10⅛ | | Gen Refractories | 200 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18¼ |
| 20 | 10 | | Gen Refract ot | 500 | 17 | 16½ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 48½ | 17⅜ | | Gen Steel Cag pf | 30 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 14⅞ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 300 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 72 | 47 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 200 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73⅝ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | | Gimbel Bros | 400 | 3¾ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 30 | 18¼ | | Gimbel Bros pf | 500 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅛ | |
| 28⅜ | 16⅜ | 1f | Glidden | 600 | 25½ | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 300 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 23 | 16 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 1000 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 18 | 8 | | Goodrich | 700 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 62¾ | 35½ | | Goodrich pf | 300 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 21⅝ | 18½ | | Goodyear | 2500 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅝ | 24 |
| 11⅞ | 3⅞ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 600 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 4½ | 1½ | | Graham Paige | 1000 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 13⅜ | 4 | | Granby | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 8¾ | 4 | | Grand Union | 300 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4¼ |
| 32½ | 12¾ | | Great Nor pf | 2000 | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15 | 15½ |
| 42¾ | 24 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 1500 | 28¼ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 118½ | 102 | 7 | Great W2Sug pf | 10 | 121 | 121 | 121 | |
| 3½ | ¾ | | Guantanamo Sug | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 3½ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 1000 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 63½ | 25¼ | | Hahn D S pf | 700 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 58⅝ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Hall Printing | 700 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 101¾ | 84 | 7 | H

Commerce and Finance

# Banking Structure Firmest in History, Says U. S. Comptroller

Business and Industry

## American Banking Is Firmest Ever, Says Comptroller

### J. F. T. O'Connor Declares Striking Progress Made—Lauds President

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The American banking structure is on a firmer basis than at any time in its history, J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, declared in an address before the National Democratic Club here today. Mr. O'Connor said that "striking progress" had been made since the banking holiday of March, 1933, and that out of the 1417 banks under the comptroller's jurisdiction which were not licensed to reopen after the holiday, 1089, with deposits of $1,802,285,000, have been reorganized under old or new charters, or absorbed by other national banks.

"Thirty-one have gone into voluntary liquidation and repaid to depositors $11,513,000, and 292, with deposits of $151,540,000, are in receivership," he continued. "Four of these receiverships banks have plans approved for reorganization. There remain undisposed only five of the 1417 unlicensed banks, with deposits of $6,438,000, or three tenths of one per cent of the total deposits in the 1417 banks, and all five have plans approved for reorganization."

Mr. O'Connor said that one of the most important problems now before the comptroller's office was to master the distribution of additional dividends to depositors in closed banks wherever possible. He reviewed the success of recovery efforts and voiced regret that a decrease was shown in the ratio of loans and discounts to deposits.

The Comptroller paid a tribute to President Roosevelt, asserting that it was due to his "magnificent leadership, his enthusiasm, his driving force, coupled with the co-operation of the Congress," which have made possible the rehabilitation of the banking structure.

"Let us not lose the ground already gained," he said. "When we are asked to travel unknown ways, let us determine if others have met with disaster on their journey. No teacher can be substituted for experience. While we must avoid the disasters of the past, we should not oppose every effort to solve new problems in new ways.

"There has been no guide for many of the problems which have confronted our people during the past few years. Bold, aggressive and decisive leadership has pointed to new solutions. The battle is being won. We are within sight of the last stronghold of the depression. With continued faith in our fearless leader, 120,000,000 of people are marching forward in unbroken lines, confident of the result and with exaltation in their hearts."

Lauds President

J. F. T. O'Connor
Comptroller of the Currency

## Far East Trade Mission Is Being Organized in N. Y.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—An American trade mission to the Far East is being organized here today under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council with a view to leaving San Francisco by way of the Dollar Line on March 22.

The mission will go directly to Japan, where it will pass two weeks, and thence to China for a stay of six weeks to two months. Its purpose is to study Far Eastern trade and to promote trade relations between Japan and China and the United States.

Reports that the mission would officially include Manchoukuo were denied but it was said that some members of the party might go there unofficially and probably would stop at Manila on their way home.

The mission will consist of about 15 to 25 important American business men with a staff of secretaries and experts, and will, it was said, follow a similar British trade mission.

## Savings in N. Y. Rise $13,000,000 In Last Quarter

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Savings banks deposits throughout the State increased some $13,000,000 during the last quarter of 1934, as compared with the last quarter of 1933, when withdrawals exceeded deposits by over $53,000,000, Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, announced today. This, together with the increase in the number of depositors by over 30,000, was "exceedingly encouraging," he said.

The total deposits in the 137 savings banks on Jan. 1 were $5,154,357,083, a gain of $90,000,000 for the year, the report shows. During the year the number of depositors increased by 150,000 to a total of 5,896,276, the largest number on record. This is exclusive of the thousands of Christmas club accounts and accounts of school children.

## AAA Pays to Cotton Farmers $580,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A total of $580,772,564 in rental and benefit payments and payments in connection with exercise of cotton options and the cotton producers' pool has been received by farmers participating in the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration up to Jan. 8, 1935, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Total payments, as shown by checks issued, were as follows by commodities: cotton, 1933 program, $112,739,159; cotton, 1934 program, $93,803,307; exercise of cotton options, $12,175,445; cotton option pool, $39,318,288; tobacco, 1933 program, $2,051,896; tobacco, 1934 program, $16,776,537; wheat, 1933 program, $89,189,046; wheat, 1934 program, $54,705,861; corn-hogs, 1934 program, $159,957,478; and sugar, 1934 program, $55,541. Nearly 9,000,000 checks have been issued in connection with these payments.

## Freight Loadings Show an Increase Over Previous Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Jan. 5 totaled 498,073 cars, an increase of 72,953 over the preceding week, a decrease of 2740 from the corresponding week in 1934, and an increase og 58,604 over the like period in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight totaled 181,990 cars, an increase of 33,586 over the preceding week, 11,149 above 1934 and 39,852 above 1933.

Less-than-carlot merchandise totaled 126,951 cars, an increase of 6988 over the preceding week but 7437 below 1934 and 6705 below 1933.

## Deposits of Los Angeles Bank Rise $63,556,878

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12—Deposits of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, including 122 offices and branches, gained $63,556,878 during last year, according to its Dec. 31 statement of condition.

The bank started 1934 with resources of $506,827,898 and closed with accounts showing $577,621,411.

Capital, surplus and reserves rose during the year from $53,561,760 to $60,278,274, reflecting adjustments made when the bank sold $12,000,000 of preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and wrote down the value of its assets.

## SEC Publishes Additional List Of Big Owners

### C. F. Kettering Holds $15,000,000 General Motors—Du Pont Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday made public further reports on stock holdings.

The figures will be published continuously as the holdings of those owning 10 per cent or more of a company may change.

The reports showed that C. F. Kettering, a director of the General Motors Corporation, owned directly or indirectly 449,829 shares of General Motors stock, with a current market value of about $15,000,000.

**Kettering Figures Given**

Of this total 446,737 was owned by C. F. Kettering, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, and the remainder by Kettering personally.

Kettering, Inc., also was shown to hold 11,252 shares of General Motors 5 per cent preferred stock with a par value of $100; 3500 shares of General Motors Management Corporation stock, and 135,271 of General Motors Securities Company stock, with a par value of $10.

Personally, Mr. Kettering owned 22 shares of General Motors 5 per cent preferred and 417 shares of General Motors Management.

C. F. Kettering, Inc., was 80 per cent owned by Mr. Kettering, the two other 10 per cent portions being owned by Mrs. Olive W. Kettering, his wife, and Eugene W. Kettering, his son.

Eugene E. du Pont, director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, held 71,124 of du Pont common, valued at about $6,900,000.

Lammot du Pont had 42,035 of du Pont common, valued at $4,000,000, and 49,100 shares of General Motors common. Henry B. du Pont held 5792 shares of du Pont common.

W. S. Carpenter Jr., du Pont director, held 21,850 shares of common, valued at $2,220,000.

W. P. Allen, Wilmington, Del., held 2200 shares of du Pont common.

Frederick W. Nichol, vice-president of the International Business Machines Corporation, held 2940 shares. On Dec. 22 he acquired through a stock dividend 58 and 40-50 shares, which were included in his reported total holdings.

**Other Holdings Listed**

Other large holdings included:

Robert H. Crawford, 58,402 shares of American Stores Company common, valued at $2,500,000.

John Hay Whitney, 18,450 shares of Freeport Texas Company common, valued at $460,000.

George P. Gardner, 3650 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph common, worth about $3,750,000.

C. V. Whitney, New York, 69,616 shares of Pan American Airways Corporation, valued at about $2,800,000. He sold 4200 shares early in December.

Louis Blaustein, officer of Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, 129,860 shares of common, and Jacob Blaustein, officer, 139,229, as of the first of the year. In December Louis Blaustein sold 53,562 shares and Jacob 15,000.

Harry E. Sheldon, Pittsburgh, president of Allegheny Steel Company, 84,056 shares of common and 3001 of the 7 per cent preferred. On Dec. 5 he sold 5000 common.

John Stuart, Chicago, president of Quaker Oats Company, 19,859 common and 681 preferred.

W. G. Skelly, president of Skelly Oil Company, 32,792 common Nov. 30.

S. S. Kresge of S. S. Kresge sold 7000 shares of 1,285,792 shares of the common.

William Sparks, president Sparks-Withington Company, held 119,238 common and Clifford M. Sparks, vice-president, 7362 common. William Sparks sold 7000 shares on 10 different dates in December and Clifford sold 500.

Charles S. Pearce, chairman Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, held 62,438 common Dec. 31. He sold 3000 on eight dates in December.

Samuel Bayuk, chairman Bayuk Cigars, Inc., owned 13,552 shares of common Dec. 31. He sold 4224 shares in December.

Helen W. Wilson held 29,000 shares of common of Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, and 1018 preferred shares. She made a gift of 4000 of the common Dec. 29.

## Twenty New Banks Open During Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—During the last week 20 new banks offered their services in nine states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

A breakdown of the report shows that five of these are entirely new institutions, 12 are new branch offices, two are banks formerly operating under conservatorship, and one had replaced a conservator bank. The 20 offices are located in California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The banking bulletin also reports 29 changes due to mergers and consolidations, four changes in title and 14 discontinued banking offices.

## December Living Costs Same as in November

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

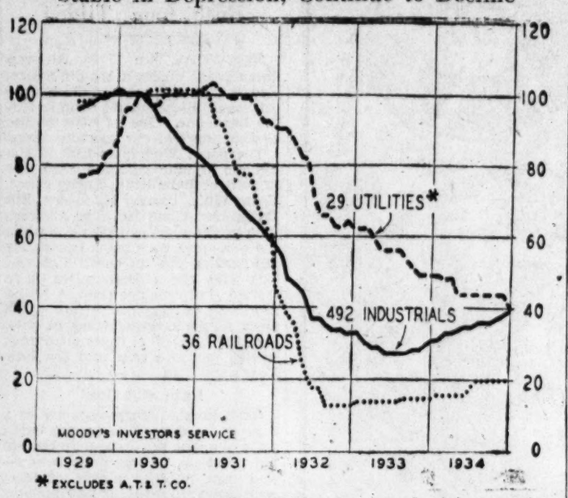
NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The cost of living of wage-earners averaged exactly the same in December as in November, 1934, according to the monthly index of the National Industrial Conference Board issued today. Declines in the cost of food, clothing and coal prices were offset by increases in rents and in the cost of sundries.

The cost of living in December was 4.5 per cent higher than in December of last year, but 19.3 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

The index shows that the purchasing value of the dollar was 123.8 cents in December, as compared with 129.4 in December, 1933 and 100 cents in 1923.

## Rail Dividends Fare Worst Of the Three Major Groups

### First to Stabilize, However—Industrial Payments Are Recovering, but Utility Dividends, Relatively Stable in Depression, Continue to Decline




*EXCLUDES A.T.&T. CO.

The above chart, prepared by Moody's Investors Service, shows the trend of average cash dividends a share since 1929 for three major groups of stocks. The figures are expressed as percentages of March, 1930, when dividends on the whole were at their peak.

In the depression, railroad dividends fared worst, followed by industrials and utilities. Rails, however, were the first to stabilize, and even to improve slightly. The recovery was then followed by industrial dividends.

But utility dividends, which had been relatively the most stable during the depression, have not only failed to recover, but have continued to fall steadily.

The "average cash dividend per share," on which the chart is based, consists of the rate obtained by dividing total annual cash dividends by the total number of common shares. For each month, total annual cash dividends are computed at the then prevailing rates.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

*By H. V. Hodson*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The gulf between public charity and social services is, in these days, not only narrow but artificial and shifting; for there are only two principles by which it may be logically and firmly fixed, and neither of them is popular today. They are the principles of laissez-faire and Communism, which resolve the problem of ethics and economics by treating them, on the one hand as mutually exclusive, on the other as identical. For us, of this generation, saluting neither Malthus nor Marx, expediency is the only clue to the problem.

**Unemployment Insurance**

Between the Scylla of "bread and circuses" and the Charybdis of unintended Socialism, the good ship "Maintenance of the Unemployed" has left an erratic wake through British history. But in the compendious new Unemployment Insurance Act of 1934, an attempt has been made to re-equip the navigation with the compass of principle. Insurance has been clearly separated from "assistance" to the able-bodied unemployed, and the latter in turn clearly separated from ordinary poor relief.

The insurance fund has been made autonomous and self-sufficient, with the support only of contributions from the Exchequer in proportion to those made by employers and work people. Those entitled to benefits from the insurance fund can claim them as of right, without any inquiry into their circumstances. But when, by reason of prolonged or repeated unemployment, those claims are exhausted, the applicant must subject himself to a test of family needs and resources. A new authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board, has been set up for this purpose, and no person within the scope of the act can now apply for poor relief to the local authorities. The board has thus a double duty—to grant as much as will enable the family to live at a reasonable human standard, yet not to give more than is so required.

**The Means Test**

It has begun its task by issuing, on Dec. 12, a basic scale of allowances to apply throughout the country. The basic rate for a man and wife is 24s. a week. Allowances for children range from 3s. a week, for an infant under 5, to 8s. a week for a youth of 18 to 21. When this "provisional assessment of needs" has been calculated, the family resources available will be examined. Certain sources of income will be disregarded—for instance, up to 20s. a week of wounds and disability pensions. Moreover, if any member of the household is in work, then a special deduction for personal requirements will be made from his earnings before they are reckoned in the family income. A subtraction sum will indicate the amount of assistance to be granted, but this will be further varied according to special circumstances. Thus it will be raised pro tanto if the applicant is paying an abnormally high rent.

**Needs versus Wages**

This is very brief summary of regulations running to a couple of thousand words. Administration will certainly be complicated and evasion frequent. But that is not the major problem. Ingenuity, energy and good sense will surmount administrative difficulties; they are powerless before conflicts of principle.

The Unemployment Insurance Act assumes that wages will always exceed insurance benefit, and benefit exceed "assistance." But in certain cases the test of needs may alter the order of the list, by making assistance greater than benefit and even possibly greater than normal wages. Thus, according to the assistance scale, a man with a wife and family of six children, ranging from 0 to 15 years of age, would require 48s. a week to support his household. This would be 10s. more than the corresponding insurance benefit, which includes only 2s. a week for each child. In many cases it would be higher than ordinary wages.

Agricultural wages, for instance, are as low as 30 shillings a week in some parts of the country. Hence, the regulations provide that the amount of assistance granted shall in no case equal or exceed the amount that would be available by way of earnings if the applicant and other members of his household were employed in their normal occupation. This proviso is known as the "wages stop." It is plainly necessary, but it creates problems of its own. Thus, maximum rates of assistance to the unemployed will vary from industry to industry and from man to man. It may be that the act is the thin end of a wedge whose broad end is a universal state-enforced, minimum wage.

**Cotton and Coal**

The legal minimum wage scale, established by collective bargaining, will shortly be a fact in the Lancashire cotton industry, as it has been for many years in the coal industry in this country. Only a small section of the cotton operatives hold out against the wage scale, largely because they work the four-loom system, whereas the new scale increases the wage-premium for six-loom weavers. In this respect, it is on the side of technical progress.

In the coal industry there have been two important recent developments—a big amalgamation in the South Wales coalfield, which goes far towards bringing all the steam coal in that area under one concern; and the announcement by the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission of a scheme for the federation of 61 colliery companies in the West Yorkshire coalfield. Both are genuine moves towards a much needed rationalization in the coal industry; but the latter is the most interesting, because it is a federative cartel, devised under official pressure, whereas the former is a merger in common form, independently negotiated for business reasons.

Under the West Yorkshire scheme, a representative committee will have far-reaching powers and duties, including the compulsory closing of mines, with compensation; the distribution and sale of output quotas under the Coal Mines Act of 1930; the enforcement of standard conditions of sale, the making of marketing agreements, and the fixing of minimum prices. For major decisions an 85 per cent majority of the participants will be required, but presumably the promoters expect this to be forthcoming.

## Florida Cities Combine Efforts for Port Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 12—Combining their efforts for federal aid in a $2,000,000 harbor development program, the cities of the Tampa Bay area mapped out their plans in a meeting of the special waterways committee of the west coast area.

Members of the committee are optimistic as to the success of the project since this is the first time the cities in this area have joined in such a campaign. Wider, deeper and more direct channels into the harbors of Tampa, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, Sarasota, and Venice are wanted.

## Railroad Credit Corp. Pays Back 28 P. C. of Loans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The Railroad Credit Corporation has returned $20,627,178, or 28 per cent, of the net emergency freight revenues collected by it, according to a report as to its financial condition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was done through liquidating distributions since termination of its lending period on June 1, 1933.

## Consumer Demand Increases in All Sections of U. S.

### Sales 10 to 15 P. C. Above 1934—Inventories Low—Employment Rises

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Viewing the favorable factors in the first two weeks of the new year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., cites the low inventories in practically all divisions, the spreading demand for merchandise of good quality and the rising employment totals, which it says "will contribute forcibly to accelerated production and distribution even before the current quarter will have closed."

"Other favorable indications of recovery trends include increased corporate earnings, larger bank clearings, higher commodity quotations and sustained gains in retail sales volume, following the record proportions of December," it says in its weekly review of business conditions.

**Sales Up 10 to 16 Per Cent**

Instead of dwindling, as was expected, consumer demand has become constantly stronger thus far in January, the report continues. Retail sales for the country, as a whole, were 10 to 15 per cent higher than for the corresponding number of days in January, 1934.

Gains as large as 25 per cent were reported for industrial centers of the Middle West, as a result of increased pay rolls in district devoted to the production of steel, automobiles, tiles, electric refrigerators, farm equipment, and furniture.

The widening recovery of the textile industry in the New England States has brought average daily retail sales for January to a higher figure than was recorded for the comparative period in December, and 8 to 10 per cent above the showing of a year ago.

In the Southwest the increase in retail sales for the first week of January average 8 to 12 per cent, when compared with the 1934 figures, "with a pronounced development of the demand for the better qualities of merchandise, and a sharp curtailment in the number of items included in the special clearance events."

Retail sales in the South showed the largest percentage of gain for the start of any January since 1929 and, in the sections where tobacco is being marketed, sales rapidly were reaching boom-year proportions.

**Tourist Trade Increases**

The increased tourist trade on the Pacific coast, under schedules adopted by manufacturers of clothing, tires, and building supplies, and increased employment in the motion-picture studios have kept retail sales 8 to 12 per cent above last year's.

In spite of the less favorable weather, retail sales for the week were pushed somewhat ahead of the preceding week's totals as January promotions now are approaching their peak, it is reported. The review notes that the wide gains are being set down in the industrial districts, in comparison with the situation a year ago when the agricultural areas made the records due to the steady flow of government funds and the higher prices for most farm products.

With industrial operations forging ahead at a swift pace and with seasonal influences out of the way, the Dun and Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer resumed its upward trend which was interrupted last week for the first time in over two months. The current index registers 73.9, compared with 71.1 a week ago and 64.2 on the corresponding date of last year.

## Challenges Right of U. S. To Sue Small Shareholder

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Organizing to fight the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's $61,211,937 suit against stockholders of the "Dawes" Central Republic Trust Company, a defense committee has challenged the right of the Government to sue the smaller shareholders.

Ralph N. Ballou, committee secretary, said the question would be raised whether the United States was a proper co-plaintiff with the RFC in its suit to collect the stockholders' liability for the unpaid portion of the big loan granted the Central Republic Trust before it closed.

"If the Government is not a proper plaintiff," said Mr. Ballou, "the alleged liability of each stockholder would have to exceed $3000," indicating this would exempt a number of "little fellows" from liability. How many of the 4000 stockholders fell in this class he did not know.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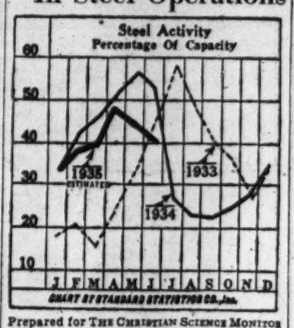
*BANK BY MAIL*

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 16 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Feb. 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | Feb. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Feb. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Feb. 11 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 21 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Feb. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Feb. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Feb. 11 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Feb. 11 |
| Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville | Feb. 11 |


## Contra-Seasonal Gain In Steel Operations




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE vigorous contra-seasonal gain in steel output during December was predicted principally on necessitous buying by the automobile industry and miscellaneous customers.

Stocks of steel in consumers' hands had been permitted to run so low that improving demands for manufactured goods required immediate purchases.

Present indications are that the recent vigorous pace of steel buying will slacken temporarily in the early weeks of the year.

Production in the entire first half should average in the neighborhood of 42 per cent of capacity, to compare with a 47.1 per cent average in the first six months of 1934.

## Detroit Employment For December Month Highest Since 1929

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Jan. 12—With its automobile plants humming and industrial employment gaining, Detroit's December industrial employment was higher than in any previous December since 1929. On the basis of the monthly averages for the years 1923-25 equaling 100, the industrial employment index for Dec. 14, 1934, stood at 84.1, according to figures released by the industrial department of the Detroit Board of Commerce. This compares with 51.9 in the middle of November.

Already the results of industrial improvement have been notable. Retail trade in December was approximately 20 per cent ahead of last year, according to the Retail Merchants' Bureau. Part of this increase, it may be noted, was attributed to a bank pay-off by the closed First National Bank-Detroit.

Another important effect of increased employment has been the dropping of 6392 families from relief rolls in Wayne County during December. The suspended cases affect approximately 32,000 persons. Greater activity in automobile plants, allied industries, stel and alkali plants, is responsible.

Total output of automobiles for 1935 is estimated at 3,500,000 cars with a total value of $1,500,000,000. The value of the steel used in auto production alone approximates $135,000,000.

## New Law Starts Mortgage Bank for San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—A law creating a Salvadorean Mortgage Bank has been published, empowered to issue certified notes guaranteed by loans on real property.

Incorporated for 75 years, its capital is 900,000 colones, divided into 9000 shares. The Coffee Growers Association will subscribe 8838 shares. The Livestock Association will take a share of the remainder.

## Bullish Domestic News Is Ignored By Grain Markets

### Strong Cash Position Does Not Stimulate Buying to Any Extent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Wheat and other grains weakened late in the week, bullish domestic news being ignored to a great extent.

Bullish estimates of farm reserves of all grains failed to bring in any new buying to speak of, and holders were discouraged over the failure of the market to reflect the strong domestic developments.

Liquidation by discouraged longs added to local pressure upset the market equilibrium.

The domestic cash position has been getting stronger steadily since the first of the year, and this week liberal sales to mills have been made at Chicago at as high premiums as have existed so far.

This feature failed to stimulate buying, and the foreign news kept a ceiling over the market that prevented any aggressive buying.

Uncertainty as to whether the Supreme Court would give another decision adverse to the Administration in the gold payment case was a disturbing influence also, and undoubtedly did much to restrict new commitments on the buying side.

The farm reserves report of the Government was as bullish as expected. Wheat reserves were placed at 136,000,000 bushels compared with 196,000,000 bushels a year ago; corn, 814,000,000 bushels compared with 1,434,000,000 bushels a year ago, and oats, 346,000,00 bushels compared with 456,000,000 bushels a year ago.

In corn, some statisticians took the position that the demand for corn has dropped sufficiently to offset the loss in the crop, and that the demand would continue on about the same basis through the crop season.

However, the situation in corn during the present quarter is different from the October-December 1933 quarter inasmuch as there is little pasturage now available nor will there be until spring, while livestock prices have advanced to a point the last few weeks where more liberal and longer feeding will be found profitable.

The report had no inspiring effect on the trade, which was a disappointment to the bulls who thought the figures would serve to crystallize sentiment friendly to the long side.

## Mexico Expects Big Upturn in Business

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—After the usual downswing of the business graph preceding a change in federal administration, Mexico has shown a decided improvement and the first months of 1935 are expected to be record-breakers.

Salvador Ugarte, head of one of the most important banking chains in the Republic, said that a contraction in banking and business during November was natural, due to inevitable uncertainty attendant upon a change in government Dec. 1.

In December, conditions immediately began to improve with increased activity in almost every line, Mr. Ugarte said. Wholesale and retail sales in the capital and every state gained. Banks regained confidence and resumed normal operations.

This month, he expects further increases in trading both at home and abroad with a resultant upswing in banking operations.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BANK OF BOSTON
Established 1853
*Main Office 30 Congress St. Roxbury Office 2343 Washington St.*
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1934
★
Resources

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash and due from banks | $11,124,381.97 |
| U. S. Government Obligations, direct and full guaranteed | 5,703,763.44 |
| State and Municipal Securities | 867,306.31 |
| Acceptances and Paper Eligible for Rediscount | 2,324,992.00 |
| Commercial Paper due within six months | 951,000.00 |
| Brokers Call Loans | 2,027,637.65 |
| Short Term Securities due within two years | 340,387.28 |
| Other Loans, Discounts and Investments | 5,799,873.83 |
| Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Stock | 135,000.00 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | 157,305.60 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 128,331.53 |
| Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets | 117,118.75 |
| TOTAL | $29,677,098.36 |

Liabilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | 1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus | 2,500,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 322,775.47 |
| Dividend #189 payable January 2, 1935 | 37,500.00 |
| Deposits | 25,090,924.96 |
| Acceptances | 157,305.60 |
| Accrued Interest, Unearned Discount, etc. | 68,592.33 |
| TOTAL | $29,677,098.36 |

OVER EIGHTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BANKING SERVICE

# Reorganization of A. A. U. Is Proposed — Building Olympic Village for 1936

## Site Selected For '36 Olympic Games Village

### German Authorities Have Already Begun Work at Doeberitz

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN—One of the features at the Olympic Games that were held at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1932 was the village provided for the athletes who competed in the Xth Olympiad. This method of housing the contestants proved most satisfactory and it is interesting to note that Germany is already at work constructing a village at Doeberitz for the 1936 games.

The land selected is undulating and richly wooded, a beautiful example of the landscape attractions of the Mark Brandenburg. The 3000 competitors who may be expected to take part in the games will find there a home and training quarters. The organizing committee will provide separate accommodation for the women competitors on the Reich Sport Field. The invitations to dwell in the Olympic Village have found joyous acceptance throughout the world. The experiences of Los Angeles were at the disposal of the German organizers for the construction of the village. Naturally certain adaptations had to be made to fit in with the German conditions, since a larger number of competitors must be anticipated at the Berlin games, the climate also differs, and the village itself has limits to its area.

The reception buildings will stand at the entrance to the Olmpic Village; the main avenue broadens out at the entrance, which is situated directly on the road from Berlin to Hamburg. The reception buildings contain all the accommodation required for the personal and organizing needs of the guests, such as reception rooms, offices for the managers of the teams, a Hall of the Nations, cash office, travel bureau, bank, post office, shops, etc. There will also be a restaurant for visitors who, as at Los Angeles, in the interests of the athletes will not be permited to enter the village.

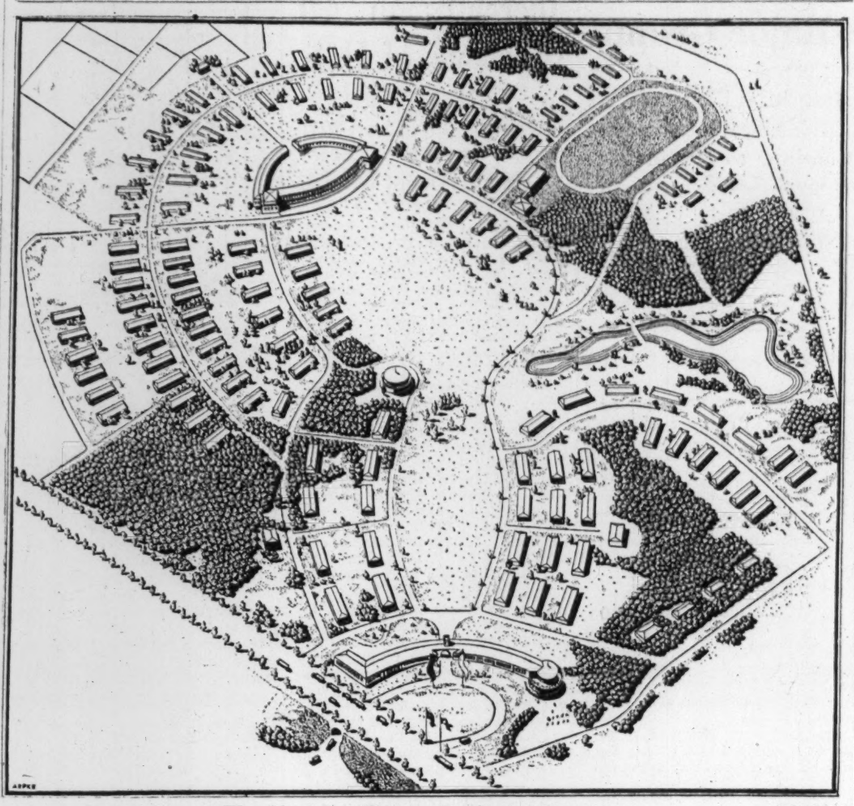
The "dwelling houses," which in a wide circle constitute the village, start close to the entrance. They are one storied stone buildings, each with 10 to 12 rooms, with washing and shower equipment, each room, 3 by 4 meters, having two beds. In the north stand the great restaurant buildings with 40 kitchens and dining halls, with all accommodation for the kitchen administrations, washing requirements, supply of provisions, the staffs, the firemen, garages, etc.

Several bath houses with hairdressers' salons are distributed throughout the village. For training there is to be a field with a track of the exact Olympic length, and a community house containing a gymnasium; a large bathing pool will lend added beauty to the scene. The 'Thingplatz" (assembly ground) stands in the middle of the village, towered over by magnificent birch trees.

Thus care is already being taken to make the stay of the residents of this village as pleasant as possible. The North German Lloyd Line, with its wealth of international experience, takes over the general management. The charges will be 6 marks daily per guest, including food, linen and use of motorbuses. In addition to the stewards who will see to the bodily comforts of the guests, each nation will have a special "guard of honor," consisting of youthful sport enthusiasts who are now busily engaged in learning foreign languages.

As its contribution to the success of the Olympic Games, the Defense Force of the German Reich expressed its willingness to take over the construction and administration of the Olympic Village. Herr Werner March, former government architect, has been intrusted by the Reichswehr Ministry with the task of planning and carrying through the constructions. With him are associated the architects, Herr Walter March, Dr. Steinmetz and Prof. Wiebking-Juergensmann.

### Where the Olympic Athletes Will Live During 1936 Games



The Olympic Village at Doeberitz, Germany

## Dates for Sectional Qualifying Rounds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Sectional qualifying rounds for the United States open golf championship will be played Monday, May 13, and for the amateur championship Tuesday, Aug. 20, it is announced by Frank M. Hardt, secretary of the United States Golf Association. The rounds will be at 36 holes medal play. In each instance the number of qualifying centers will be the same as for last year's rounds—22 for the open and 24 for the amateur. Location of the qualifying points will be announced later.

The open championship is scheduled June 6, 7, 8 at the Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Penna; the amateur championship, Sept. 9-14 at The Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio. Entries for the open will close April 24 and for the amateur Aug. 7 at the office of the United States Golf Association, 110 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.

## Grant Defeats Wood And Finds Bell in Path

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., of Atlanta, yesterday evened his score with Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York, by whipping the limber singles ace of the Davis Cup squad, 8—6, 6—1, 6—0, in the semi-finals of the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament.

In Friday's other tilt, R. Berkeley Bell of New York, nationally ranked at 7, and winner of seven tournaments in the whirlwind 1934 season, found the going difficult but managed to beat back the challenge of 17-year-old Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Bell and Grant meet today for the Col. Henry L. Doherty trophy, won the last two years by George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, who yesterday began his professional career.

### Will Offer Ruth Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Despite Babe Ruth's flat statement during the last World Series that he will retire from baseball this year unless he gets a job as a major league manager, the New York Yankees will offer the veteran slugger a player contract for one more season. They expect him to sign it. This is based upon the combined circumstance that no managerial job seems available for the Babe, in either big league, and that Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, the owner of the Yankees, is unwilling to let Ruth go to any other club except as a pilot.

### Financing Winter Sports

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—For the first time in three years, the Cornell Athletic Association is financing a full winter sports program. During the 1932-33 season, the association announced it could no longer finance minor winter sports teams because of the "depression." Such sports then were continued on a "cash and carry" plan with the athletes paying their own expenses. Now the association announces that it is supporting a full winter program including basketball, wrestling, indoor track, hockey, swimming, fencing, boxing and indoor polo.

### International Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 14 | 2 | 6 | 52 | 43 | 28 |
| Detroit | 10 | 5 | 9 | 58 | 49 | 20 |
| Windsor | 9 | 3 | 10 | 46 | 47 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 0 | 10 | 48 | 55 | 18 |
| Buffalo | 9 | 3 | 10 | 49 | 48 | 18 |
| Suracuse | 7 | 1 | 13 | 47 | 58 | 14 |

Result Jan. 11

London 4, Syracuse 1.

### Cardinals Drop Franchise

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 12 (AP)—Announcement that the St. Louis Cardinals had turned back their New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League franchise was made yesterday by Warren C. Giles, president of the Elmira Red Wings and the Rochester club of the International League. Giles said the action was taken because of low attendance for the past three years.

### Crayne Elected at Iowa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Richard C. Crayne '36 of Fairfield, Iowa, recently was elected captain of the University of Iowa's 1935 varsity football team. Crayne was chosen as the most valuable player to his team at the close of the 1934 season. He plays the fullback position.

## Swimming Records Fall at Brown Meet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP)—One world's, two American, one New England intercollegiate and three pool records were broken in a Brown-alumni swimming meet, featured by the work of three members of the Olneyville Boys' Club in extra events here tonight.

John Higgins, of the Olneyville Boys' Club, using the new "butterfly" breaststroke, negotiated the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 05 2-5s. and the 100-meter breaststroke in 1m. 11 4-5s., erasing the American records in both events and the world mark in the 100-meters of 1m. 12 2-5s., held by Cartonnet of France.

Matt Chrostowski of the Olneyville Boys' Club equaled his own New England A. A. U. mark of 53 1-5 seconds for the 100. Harold Stanhope of Warwick, R. I., swimming unattached broke George Kojac's pool mark by swimming the 440-yard backstroke in 5m. 33 2-5s., and established an American record for the same distance.

The Brown varsity swimming team of Hemmerdinger, Paulsen, R. A. Love and Lee covered the 220-yard free-style relay in 1m. 36 2-5s., for a new New England Intercollegiate record.

The alumni team benefited by handicaps in several events, and defeated the varsity, 31 to 28.

## Tilden and Vines Win In Abbreviated Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—In an abbreviated battle, the lanky doubles combination of William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., for a third straight night, defeated George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, former amateur champions, 9—7, 7—5.

Before a crowd of around 2500 that pressed close to the side and base lines of the Catholic University gymnasium here, Vines put on a brilliant exhibition of driving, smashing and volleying to lead the veteran professional pair to a comparatively easy victory.

Applying pressure in the pinches, Tilden and Vines were never close to defeat.

Earlier, Lott took the measure of Tilden, 6—3, 6—4, in a singles match in which the crowd bothered both, but which saw Lott the less temperamental and more steady.

### College Basketball Results

Central Normal, 41, Hanover 18.
Cumberland 32, Tennessee Wes. 23.
Doane 40, York 26.
Duke 48, Maryland 39.
Duquesne 36, Carnegie Tech 23.
Gallaudet 25, Maryland State 24.
George Washington 36, Elon 33.
Hamilton 57, Rochester 28.
Harvard 32, Tufts 29.
Huron 43, Yankton 37.
Illinois N. 27, DeKalb 23.
Jamestown 28, Moorehead 24.
LaSalle 37, St. Thomas 33.
Macalester 27, St. Thomas 21.
Macomb T. 35, St. Viator 26.
Minot T. 43, Ellendale 21.
Morton 39, Concordia 21.
New York 37, Georgetown 21.
North Central 44, Elmhurst 24.
Springfield 32, St. Michael's 18.
St. Joseph's 40, Delaware 26.
Vermont 42, Boston 25.
Washington 26, Johns Hopkins 16.

### Hagen and Frawley Win

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, the veteran Detroit golf campaigner, crashed into the victory column yesterday, teaming with Bill Frawley, Hollywood player, to capture the Lakeside Country Club's $400 amateur-pro tournament. First money was $100. Their best-ball card was 65, seven strokes under par. Jimmy Thomson, Long Beach, who recently returned with the Australian open title, turned in the best individual card of the day, a 68, to pick up $60. Thomson also teamed with Andy Devine, screen comedian, to shoot a best-ball card of 67 for $50 of the amateur-pro prize money. T. Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.; Olin Dutra, Brentwood, Calif., and Dick Metz, Chicago, tied for second behind Thomson with 70's for $31.66 each. Next were Ky Laffoon, Chicago; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., and Mark Fry, Oakland, with 71's for $15 each.

### Padden Given Increase

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 12 (AP)—Tommy Padden, of Manchester, Pittsburgh Pirates catcher, who finished the 1934 season with a batting average of .321 to place him twelfth in the National League, has returned his signed contract for the coming season with a substantial increase in salary, he said yesterday.

### College Hockey Results

Michigan 6, Wisconsin 0.
Sea Gulls 10, Clarkson 9.

### College Wrestling Result

Springfield 19½, Brooklyn P. I. 14½.

## All-Time Sports Stars Manage To Keep Spotlight

### Dozen Years Fail to Dim Head-Line Value of Ruth, Jones, Tilden

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—An even dozen years makes a big difference, viewed from any angle of the American scene, but it doesn't seem to dim the head-line value of some of the all-time stars of our sporting stage.

The pages of chapter 1923 in the athletic volume glittered with the exploits of Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Helen Wills, Tommy Hitchcock, Bill Tilden and Gene Sarazen. All were then at the crest or nearing it while the tom-toms were being beaten for the "golden era" of sport. The setting and the circumstances have shifted sharply since then. A brand new crop of performers now holds most of the championship heights, but 1935 finds all of these glamorous figures ready to step into the New Year's spotlight.

#### Ruth Still Good

Ruth insists his playing days as a regular are done. The experts agree with him, but the Babe may change his mind—as he has done before—and sign another player contract with the Yankees if, as now appears likely, it develops there is no chance of his landing a major league manager's job this year. Ruth proved to the Japanese that he still packs the wallop that made him baseball's biggest attraction.

Jones, ending his retirement last spring to take a beating from his professional golf rivals, hopes to recapture his putting touch and make it much closer when he challenges the touring brigade again this April in Augusta. The chances are he will do so. On any occasion when he has the putting range, Jones is still the most dangerous shot-maker in golf, amateur or pro.

Sarazen, whether or not he accepts the old issue with Jones, must take the come-back trail. Since his big campaign in 1932, when he captured both the British and American open titles, Sarazen has tossed away at least two major championships by carding "unlucky" sevens. If he can shake off this "jinx," he will be the main menace this year to such defending pro champions as Henry Cotton, Paul Runyan and Olin Dutra.

Of all the old heroes who have defied the challenge of time and more youthful rivals, Tilden takes the palm. Big Bill was 27 when he first won the United States amateur crown. He's past 42 now. The tip was out that the old master was slipping fast, but the results of his latest professional barnstorming tour fail to show it. In three successive nights, Tilden has played upward of 20 sets against youngsters who were in knee pants when he was a world champion. He is still the greatest shotmaker in tennis.

#### Helen vs. Helen Again?

The anticipated return of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody to national competition carries with it some highly dramatic prospects. She hasn't played in a tournament since defaulting in the third set of the women's tennis final to Helen Jacobs at Forest Hills in 1933. She hardly would attempt a come-back unless satisfied she could regain her old stroking power and skill, in which event it would by no means be farfetched to expect a meeting of the two Californian rivals in the title round of this year's United States championship. Miss Jacobs has now won the title three straight times and would welcome an opportunity to defend it against Mrs. Moody.

It remains to be seen whether mishaps in the past two seasons have cut short the career of the celebrated Tommy Hitchcock, who withdrew from polo last August. In any event his reign as a 10-goal star, which has lasted 13 years, is likely to end next week. Hitchcock shared the top with Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke last year. The expectation now is that he will be dropped to nine, sharing the bracket with Smith and Winston Guest, hero of the East's triumph over the West last season.

Red Grange, a college football hero in 1923, has retired from professional gridiron competition, but he leaves the pro game riding the crest of a new national sports boom. The dazzling Deans have come along to give baseball the color it loses with Babe Ruth's decline. Lawson Little dominates amateur golf as no player has done since Jones, though he will be harder pressed to keep on top this year. Fred Perry may be persuaded to take over Tilden's rôle in professional tennis, but not, he insists, until he has helped England defend the Davis Cup again.

## Middle States Tennis Headed by Mrs. Van Ryn

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Midge Gladman and wife of the one-time Davis Cup star, has been placed at the top of the 1934 ranking list of women players in the middle states tennis district.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del., top-ranked a year ago, was placed second on the list. She was defeated by Mrs. Van Ryn in the final of the 1934 Delaware state championship.

### Mrs. Madeira Is Eliminated

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Pennsylvania champion, was eliminated yesterday by Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd in the semifinal round of the Philadelphia and district women's squash racquets championship on the Country Club courts. Miss Bowes, playing the best squash racquets of her career, took a hard-fought five-game match, 15—9, 5—15, 15—10, 7—15, 17—14. Anne Page of Merion easily won her semifinal from Charlotte Darling of Germantown in straight games, 15—11, 15—4, 15—10.

### Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 12 | 5 | 7 | 69 | 56 | 29 |
| Providence | 10 | 4 | 7 | 56 | 52 | 24 |
| Quebec | 11 | 2 | 2 | 62 | 46 | 24 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 2 | 12 | 45 | 67 | 18 |
| New Haven | 7 | 3 | 13 | 58 | 70 | 17 |

Result Jan. 11

Quebec 2, New Haven 1.

## Clyde Martin Play To Open on the Yale Club's New Courts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The annual reunion of old-time squash tennis players, which is an integral part of the annual invitation tournament of the Yale Club, for the Clyde Martin Memorial Trophy, founded in honor of the former Yale Club captain, will bring the usual list of former champions and stars to the newly rebuilt courts of the club beginning Saturday, with the largest list of entrants in many years. Auguste J. Cordier, national champion in 1920, Charles M. Bull, first national veteran champion, W. Murray Lee, Norman F. Torrance, John S. Davidson, C. J. MacGuire, Gavin Brackenridge, Schuyler Van Veehten, and Fergus Reid Jr., all stars of the Clyde Martin period, are among the 74 listed in the draw, and Rowland B. Haines has also emerged from his recent retirement for the first time this season. It is also probable that several others will be present, though unable to compete.

All but two of the first 20 players of the game are listed with a possibility of one more. Milton Baron, No. 2, is out of town, and unless Philip T. Moore, No. 3, can cancel a trip for next week, he will also be an absentee. But Harry F. Wolf, national champion, Edward G. McLaughlin, next to Moore in the standing, who won the recent handicap tournament, and all the others are sure contenders.

The increased thickness of the ball, and the widening of the Yale Club courts are likely to cause unusual deevlopments, as team matches played this year indicate surprises among those of high standing in previous years. Edward R. Larigan, former veteran champion, is likely to be a strong threat, and there are others who will find the course to their liking.

The matches between Cordier and Bull, and between Lee and Torrance, will formally open the tournament on Saturday, with all the ceremonies which have come to be a part of the proceedings.

## Navy Gridiron Staff Of Coaches Retained

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy athletic authorities showed their reluctance to disturb a winning combination yesterday in announcing that the same coaching staff which steered the Navy through a victorious football campaign last fall would be in charge against next season.

Lieut. Thomas J. Hamilton, 29-year-old aviator, who became head coach last spring, and his varsity assistants brought the Navy what they considered one of the most successful seasons in more than 50 years of football at the institution. They climaxed it with the 3-to-0 victory over the Army, the first since 1921.

Lieut.-Comdr. John H. Brown Jr., director of football and graduate manager of athletics, in announcing the 1935 coaching setup, pointed out that the only changes will be among the junior coaches, necessitated by service demands.

Hamilton will again have Edgar E. (Rip) Miller, tackle at Notre Dame, on the four horseman team, as his line coach. Miller will be assisted by Lieut. John H. Cross, with whom he worked last year.

John N. Wilson, former St. John's College star, and head basketball coach, will function again as varsity backfield coach. He also is the chief football scout. A. K. (Doc), Snyder will be in his rôle as trainer of the football squad.

The only vacancy in the varsity coaching staff is that of end coach, held last fall by Lieut. Oscar E. Hagberg, who is now at the submarine school, New London, Conn. An assignment to this position is pending.

## Crescent, Bayside Hold Clear Lead Of Four Rounds

**Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Championship Standing—New York Division**

| | Rounds W | Rounds L | Matches W | Matches L | P C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crescent A.-H. C. | 10 | 1 | 41 | 14 | .909 |
| Bayside T. C. | 10 | 1 | 39 | 16 | .909 |
| Harvard Club | 6 | 5 | 29 | 26 | .545 |
| New York A. C. | 5 | 6 | 27 | 28 | .435 |
| Princeton Club | 5 | 6 | 24 | 31 | .415 |
| Columbia U. C. | 4 | 7 | 22 | 33 | .364 |
| City A. C. | 3 | 8 | 21 | 34 | .273 |
| Yale Club | 1 | 10 | 17 | 38 | .091 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The leaders of the New York Division in the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and Bayside Tennis Club, now have a clear lead of four rounds over the balance of the field, as the result of the eleventh round, played yesterday, with only three rounds to go. Bayside Tennis Club, 1934 champions, scored rather easily over City Athletic Club, 4—1, on the courts of the latter, but Crescent, visiting the Columbia University Club, were close to defeat, only the fine play of the leaders preventing disaster. The score was 3—2.

Harvard Club, in third place, was automatically out of the last chance to tie, when Princeton Club, on its home courts, defeated it, 3—2, while the fourth match went to New York Athletic Club, on its home courts, when it defeated Yale Club, also at 3—2, with the aid of a default. The summaries:

**Bayside Tennis Club 4, City Athletic Club 1**

W. P. Cowen, Bayside, defeated J. M. Cowen, 15—9, 12—15, 15—11.
F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated Harvey A. Mayer, 15—10, 15—5.
Otto Barth, City, defeated R. W. Hill, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12.
George Abbott, Bayside, won from Milton Cohn by default.
Henry A. Reeve, Bayside, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, 15—10, 15—9.

**Crescent A.-H. C. 3, Columbia U. C. 2**

J. S. Becker, Crescent, defeated N. C. Willett, 15—8, 15—8.
G. T. Baxter Jr., Crescent, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—1, 15—12.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 15—10, 15—10.
Vincent Furno, Columbia, defeated Donald Lawson, 18—16, 18—16.
Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia, defeated Donald Bellows, 15—5, 15—10.

**Princeton Club 3, Harvard Club 2**

Joseph Larocque, Harvard, defeated Louis B. Dailey, 15—0, 15—12.
E. P. Field Jr., Princeton, defeated R. C. Flack, 17—16, 9—15, 18—16.
J. N. Hynson, Princeton, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—7, 15—9.
M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated Denning Miller, 17—14, 7—15, 15—9.
F. S. Miley, Harvard, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 15—11, 9—15, 15—9.

**New York Athletic Club 3, Yale Club 2**

J. J. Lordi, New York, won from C. F. Weidlich, by default.
J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated Kenneth Ward, 14—18, 15—6, 15—10.
S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated J. T. P. Sullivan, 15—3, 15—13.
W. J. Hammerslough, Yale, defeated Emmet McLoughlin Jr., 15—7, 15—8.
O. C. Taylor, Yale, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—10, 15—8.

## Jack Crawford Beats Perry at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 12 (AP)—Jack Crawford, Australian Davis Cup star, today regained one of the two titles Frederick J. Perry took away from him last year as he defeated the Englishman 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4 in the final of the Australian tennis championships. Perry still is holder of the Wimbledon and United States singles championships.

Dorothy E. Round, England's Wimbledon titleholder and leading woman player, added the Australian singles title to her list by defeating her fellow countrywoman, Nancy M. Lyle, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.

### Cancel Derby Day Regatta

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—The cancelling of the Derby Day regatta on the Housatonic in the spring, was announced last night by the Yale Athletic Association in making public the schedules for the university crews during the coming season. Elimination of the regatta, the announcement said, was due to the varsity crew's scheduled races with Cornell and Princeton at Ithaca and Pennsylvania and Cornell at Philadelphia. The Yale-Harvard race will as usual climax the season for both crews, it was announced, on June 21 at New London. The season for Yale will open April 20, when the varsity will meet M. I. T. at Worcester on Lake Quinsigamond.

## Sporting Around the Hub

THERE is no professional hockey for Hub fans tonight. While the Harvards and the Princetons battle at the Boston Arena, facing off at 8:30, the Bruins and the Cubs await games out of town tomorrow night. The Bruins, attempting to protect their first-place position, battle the Chicago Black Hawks at Chicago, and the Cubs face their old rivals, Providence Reds, in the Rhode Island rink. Both games are important, and local fans will await the results with interest.

* * *

University of Pennsylvania's champion basketball team, winner of the Intercollegiate League title a year ago, will play the Harvard varsity quintet in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge Monday at 8:30 p. m. Penn, coached by Lon W. Jourdet, has six members of last year's champion squad. These include Capt. Bob Freeman, center; Francis O'Donnell, Henry Kolloff and John Pennypacker, forwards; William Hanseer and Kenneth Hashagen, guards.

* * *

George V. Brown, Boston Garden general manager, announces that while the interest already shown in the Monday night tennis matches is great, and although the box office demand has indicated a huge crowd, there is still opportunity to get some remarkably good seats. Brown points out that the Boston Garden seats 16,000 persons with the tennis set-up. Last year 13,000 gathered to see Vines in his professional debut against Tilden. The tickets are priced from 40 cents to $2, with a very few at $3, plus tax. A big section of the Garden has been set aside for the 40 and 75-cent seats to enable school, college and public courts players who may be seeking pointers to help their game to have a good view of the matches. All matches will be limited to the best two out of three sets.

* * *

Boston University and Tufts College will meet on the gridiron next fall, but the two will not meet each other in football in 1936. The agreement for a contest at Tufts Oval this year has long been signed, but when the B. U. athletic authorities asked for a date in 1936 they were refused according to reports.

* * *

Mrs. Joyce Cran Barry, Eleanor Eaton and Gertrude Hooper, local women interested in lacrosse, will travel to New York on Jan. 23 to attend the National Lacrosse Association meeting.

* * *

Northeastern's basketball team plays host to the Middlebury quintet tonight in the feature game at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Massachusetts State Teachers will oppose the Northeastern freshmen in the preliminary game, starting at 6:45. The varsity contest is the fourth between the Huskies and Middlebury. The Vermonters won, 43-35, in 1933, while Northeastern was victor, 43-29 and 34-24, respectively, in 1932 and 1934.

* * *

Following the Harvard-Tufts freshman basketball game at Medford last night, the Harvard first-year men elected John Dampeer of Cleveland, a guard, as captain. Dampeer attended the Cleveland Heights High School and was a member of the football, baseball and basketball teams. He is one of the freshmen winners of the prize fellowships.

* * *

John T. Bissell of Canton, Mass., has been elected captain of the Princeton freshman hockey team. Bissell starred in hockey at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., before entering Princeton.

* * *

Tonight's indoor polo feature at the Commonwealth Armory will be a contest between Harvard and the Dragoons. The program will start at 8 o'clock.

## SERA Renovate School Books

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OAKLAND, Calif.—During the fall term school children here had the use of newly mended, and cleaned books and pictures, as a result of a project undertaken by the SERA. About 600 women were employed under supervision of Dr. R. E. Rutledge, renovating 136,503 books and pictures belonging to the Oakland Public Schools.

### McCallister Head Coach

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12 (AP)—The University of South Carolina athletic advisory board last night unanimously elected Don McCallister, 31-year-old Toledo (Ohio) high school athletic coach, as head coach of athletics at the university, subject to confirmation by the board of trustees. Dr. L. T. Baker, president of the university, announced McCallister's election when the board adjourned last night.

### Texas Relays March 30

AUSTIN, Texas, (AP)—The Texas relays, track and field classic of the southwest, will be resumed this year, on March 30.

### College Swimming Results

Columbia 41, Colgate 30.
Rutgers 38, C. C. N. Y. 33.

### College Waterpolo Results

Columbia 21, West Side Y. 13.
Rutgers 27, C. C. N. Y. 26.

## A.A.U. Proposes Reorganization During the Year

### Involves Creation of New Districts Throughout the United States

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—At the beginning of 1935, writes Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, the outlook for the continued growth and influence of the A. A. U. is most promising. This is properly so, because a study of the purposes of its creation and organization, of the things for which it stands, of the people who conduct its affairs, of its plans and accomplishments, must inevitably lead to the conclusion that the A. A. U. has an important and permanent place in America to fill.

During the new year it is proposed to create a comprehensive plan for reorganization, involving the creation of many new districts throughout the country. Reducing the districts of larger size to small areas or to the state as a unit, will give better opportunities for more intensive athletic development and greater and numerous chances to organize athletic clubs in sections of America where there now is no athletic competition, particularly for the boy and girl out of school or college.

#### Fewer Opportunities

Then again, in many cities, such as New York, strange as it may appear, there are fewer opportunities for athletic exercise and track and field competition for the boys and girls than there were many years ago.

It is the scheme and the plan of the A. A. U. to develop interest in the neighborhoods, and to make greater effort to take care of the physical bringing-up of the boy and girl who is anxious for athletic competition. It is the hope that those in charge of the armories, private play fields, private athletic grounds and other places where there are facilities for exercise and competition, will throw them open for open athletic competitions in the interest of the athletic development of the youth of the land.

They shall be urged to do so. The A. A. U. is always glad to cooperate with her allied sister bodies, such as the intercollegiate associations, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A. and similar organizations.

Throughout the year, therefore, of 1935, through sanctions granted by the A. A. U. by its different district associations and through its affiliated bodies, more opportunities for amateur athletic competition will be offered throughout the country than ever before.

#### No Quarrel

The A. A. U. has no quarrel with the out-and-out professional. It respects the honest professional, and particularly holds in high esteem such organizations as the National Baseball League, the American Baseball League and other like associations that run sports on a high plane. The professional can take care of himself.

Due to intensive application and to improved methods of training, athletic standards are always improving, records are always being broken, and it is a probability that in 1935, because of intensive preparation and of greater competition in anticipation of the Olympic games of 1936, more records will be broken than ever before in any one year.

More important, however, than the winning of prizes or the breaking of records, the A. A. U. will continue to develop during 1935 through athletic competition, the highest qualities of spotsmanship and friendly relations at home and abroad.

For every reason it is therefore safe to say that the athletic outlook for 1935 is very bright. More athletes are in training than ever before. Peace and harmony reigns among the various sports-governing bodies, and through the co-operation of all such organizations, incalculable good is bound to result to our great country from the benefits derived by the American youth, due to the increased opportunities for recreational activities and athletic competition.

## Boston Art Notes

### Vose Galleries

Old Masters occupy the walls of the larger room at Vose Galleries in Copley Square. It is an annual event, this offering of noteworthy works of the past, and since in these days collections are passing into circulation we discover many interesting canvases hitherto unknown to us. Vose's specializes in the English masters of the eighteenth century, but in the current exhibition there are some examples of the Italian, French and Netherlandish Schools.

A portrait by Sir Peter Lely holds a prominent place, as does one by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Both pictures reveal the aptitude British painters had for showing off feminine charm, with benefit either of fine costume or poetic attitude. Sir Joshua's lady is reading "Clarissa." The pictures were made in an era when people were marked for affectation and when naturalism was a quality of plain folk. A portrait by Thomas Gainsborough is a more straightforward and human rendering, with no embellishments or exotic touches to detract from the expressive features of the model.

There are many landscapes never shown before hereabouts, and there are other portraits.

In the smaller gallery there are some aquarelles by John Lavalle, made on a cruise to Brazil. The pictures tempt the eye of the onlooker with the splendors of scenery, luxuriant vegetation and tropical ease which would impress a traveler who has turned his back upon the wintry hustle and blasts of the north Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Lavalle paints in large stroke, in free, generalizing depiction. He has an eye for contrasts, rich color areas, and for patterns, especially palm trees against the sky. D. A.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EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

## FLORIDA

### BRADENTON

Brother and Sister
*Invite you to drive in to their stand. Have a hot or cold drink with one of their famous sandwiches.*

The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
General Hardware, Dishes, Farm Equipment, Fishing Tackle
12TH STREET AT SEABOARD TRACKS

## FLORIDA

### DAYTONA BEACH
*(Continued)*

**CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.**
206 S. BEACH STREET
*"A Good Place to Shop"*
Fine Silks and Cotton Goods from the best manufacturers. Bed Linens, Dainty Lingerie. Hosiery. Sweaters. Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

**DUNN BROS.**
Hardware Company
PAINTS—CHINA—KITCHENWARE
STOVES—REFRIGERATORS—RADIOS
SPORTING GOODS
*"The store with a million items"*
152 S. Beach St., Mainland Phone 1350
905 Main St., Peninsula Phone 81

THE MANBEE SCIENTIFIC STEERING CORRECTION
Also Have Your Brakes Adjusted on Our Brake Testing Machine
We carry in stock 11 different kinds of High Grade Oils — That "Good Gulf" GAS
S. & H. SERVICE
Phone 1506 Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Walter R. Snell, Owner, opp. Williams Hotel

**DAVIDSON BROS.**
FRUIT GROWERS, INC.
132 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Indian River Oranges, King Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangarines and Pineapple
Assorted Boxes and Mail Orders a Specialty
Our Fruit Absolutely Guaranteed

**TRAGER'S**
*Walk-Over*
*Shoes for Men and Women*
126 SO. BEACH STREET

**Southland Beauty Shoppe**
MAUD L. DAVIS
Eugene Permanent Wave
All Branches of Beauty Culture
120 Volusia Avenue
Sears Building—Mainland
Elevator Service Phone 1373

**THE BOOTERY**
Home of Arch Preserver
and
Enna Jettick Shoes
104 SOUTH BEACH STREET

**R. T. FOX JEWELRY CO.**
*Diamonds : Watches : Silverware*
Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Diamonds Reset, Engraving. All work done in our own store.
Telephone 524 250 South Beach St.

### FORT LAUDERDALE

**CUSTER'S**
Fish and Poultry Market
*Quality Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

**Sue's**
Home Cooked Food
630 E. Las Olas Boulevard Phone 406-J
*Regular Meals, Bridge and Club Luncheons*
*Mrs. Sue Weller Lewis*

### FORT MYERS

Home Grounds of Beauty

LAWN GRASS SEED
FLOWERS
BULBS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
FERTILIZERS
INSECTICIDES
BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
1305 McGREGOR BLVD. Phone 400

**UP-TO-DATE MARKET**
Seafood
Poultry
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*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Sarasota—Bradenton—St. Petersburg
1221 FIRST STREET, FORT MYERS

BUILDING REPAIRING REMODELING
COLORCRETE TERMITE EXTERMINATION
H. E. GOODMAN
*General Contractor*
P. O. BOX 535 PHONE 575-R
FORT MYERS, FLA.

GOGGIN'S
Dept. Food Store
*MARKET*
*PASTRIES*
*DELICATESSEN*
McGREGOR BLVD. PHONE 366

### JACKSONVILLE

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
*Lovett's Groceterias*

*—SPECIALTIES—*
*Fresh Vegetables in Season*
*Home Cooked Pastry*
Westerfield's Cafeteria
"THE SOUTH'S FINEST"
216 WEST FORSYTH ST. Tel. 5-1750

HAWKINS DYE WORKS
*OUR SPECIALTY*
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
120 Julia Street Phone 5-0093

## FLORIDA

### JACKSONVILLE
*(Continued)*

1867 1934

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
**Cohen Brothers**

*In Jacksonville*
Gotham Gold Stripe HOSIERY
*Is Sold Only at*
**Furchgott's**

BEALE TRAVIS
INSURANCE
208 West Forsyth Street
Buckman Building

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING
Randolph's Food Store
MONARCH FINER FOODS
*Food That Is Different*
NEW LOW PRICES
3550-3552 St. Johns Ave. Phone 7-8635
FREE DELIVERY

**STANDARD FURNITURE CO.**
520 HOGAN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Phone 5-3769

*SEEDS* *PLANTS*
E. A. MARTIN SEED CO.
Established 1875
Poultry Supplies—Fertilizer
202-206 East Bay Street Phone 5-2747

### LAKELAND

:-: Furniture :-:
For Complete Home Furnishings
See
KIRK McKAY Inc.
Kentucky Avenue and Lemon Street
Lakeland, Fla.

—RACYS—
Ladies' and Children's Apparel and Millinery
*We Specialize in Stylish Stouts*
209 MAIN STREET LAKELAND

ALBRITTONS WOMEN'S SHOP
Very Smart Collection of Southern Resort Clothes, Featuring *Dobbs Hats, Del Monte Hickey Coats and Suits.*

CUNNINGHAM'S STEAM LAUNDRY
*Quality Service*
Your Patronage Appreciated
PHONE 31-111 1141 E. PARKER ST.

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HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1158 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

RUG & JUG SHOPS
*Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs*
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
2912 S. W. 8th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HOME COOKED MEALS

Full Course Dinners
35c and 50c
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2ND COURT Phone 2-1848

Toilet Articles—Sundries
*Complete Fountain Service*
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel
**HART HARDWARE COMPANY**
*General Hardware—Paints*
*Kitchen Utensils*
*Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle*
Free Delivery Phone 3-1618
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Authentic Early American
ANTIQUES
SPINNING WHEEL
ANTIQUE SHOP
Biscayne Boulevard at 15th Terrace

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI
*(Continued)*

**Willard** STORAGE BATTERY
*Distributed by*
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade, MIAMI
2308 Collins Avenue, MIAMI BEACH
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Attractive knitting accessories and
*Bernat Yarns Exclusively For the Woman Who Cares*

*Smart Hats*
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

**IPSWICH**
COFFEE SHOP
*Eleanor Higgs* *Martha Luey Murray*
Noted for our excellent New England cooking.
204 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
IN NEW BERNE HOTEL
Old Burnham Hart House, Ipswich, Mass.
—in summertime.

**IVES Certified DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties, Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry.
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
187 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
*We ship to all parts of the United States.*

Distinctive Styles in
HATS, GOWNS and WRAPS
Shown by ANN MATTHEWS and KATHRYN VEALE
214 E. Flagler Street
Head sizes 21-24 Gowns 14-40

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
*Purveyors of* FINE FOODS
*Free Delivery Service*
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

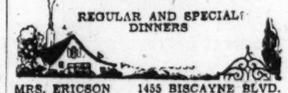
**INSURANCE**
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

*Allene Kohlhepp* *Marge Hintz*
The Lorraine Gown Shoppe
Smart Resort Wear
17-19 LORRAINE ARCADE
*Opposite First National Bank*

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

PHONE 2-5111
The greatest institution of laundering and dry cleaning in the south.

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS



MRS. ERICSON 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Proprietress MIAMI, FLA.

**The Little Farm**
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
*Why Not Buy the Best?*
8370 BISCAYNE BLVD.
*Open 24 hours a day*

*Laura Jacobsen*
CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

### MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH
Realtors
*Specializing in*
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
**Wolfson Realty, Inc.**
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 53919
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. PHONE 5-1502

LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 Michigan Ave. Miami Beach

### ORLANDO

ATLASTA SHOP
13 WEST PINE STREET
HATS—GOWNS
*Sport—Street—Evening*
ORLANDO, FLA.

## FLORIDA

### ORLANDO
*(Continued)*

Zella Ingram Nelle Ingram
The Gloria Hat Shoppe
*Hats for the lady who prefers individuality.*
Custom Millinery and Remodeling
2 WASHINGTON STREET ARCADE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

**DICKSON-IVES**
ORANGE AVENUE PHONE 4134
*Southland Fashions for women, children and the home*

DOLLAR $ CLEANERS
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
490 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
348 EAST PARK AVENUE
(Winter Park) Telephone 6275

*Central Florida Shopping Center*
The Orlando Food Palace
Everything for the Table at One Stop
ORANGE AVENUE and LIVINGSTON

### PALM BEACH

Fannie Ruhstadt
Incorporated
China, Glass, Artificial Flowers
Candles
*NEW YORK PRICES*
PHONE 8053 325 WORTH AVE.

ALTA CARTER
6 VIA PARIGI
Smart Novelties
Colorful Linens—China—Glass
KNITTING ROOM
*Showing Newest Yarns*
Instructions given without charge.

Arcade Flower Shop
9 Everglade Arcade
DIAL 6500
Palm Beach, Fla.

### WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
*—The Only*
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's Inc.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
*Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products*
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
*Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators*
*Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances*

EVERY HOUSE NEEDS
**Westinghouse**
FELDER-BELL, Inc.
DIAL 2-2244 215 CLEMATIS ST.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Your Business Solicited and Appreciated
Super Service Stores
Incorporated
*Home Owned—Home Operated*
Roy A. O'Bannon John W. O'Bannon
410 Northwood Avenue Phone 4037
*"SUPERIOR SERVICE"*

We KLEAN LOTHES LEAN
KISH CLEANERS
320 First Street Phone 6415
*Clothing—Rugs—Drapes*

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
*Established 1896*
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
*For Men, Women and Children*
*"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"*

**SOUTHERN DAIRIES**
*Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream*

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*

The Commercial Salon
316 DATURA STREET
DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY
Fabric or Leather Shoes Dyed to Match Any Color Gown

### SARASOTA

THE EXCEL STUDIOS
PHOTOGRAPHY
Personal Greeting Cards
EASTMAN KODAKS
Photo Finishing—Gifts—Enlargements
329 MAIN STREET

2269—PHONES—7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
*A Complete Cleaning Service*

## FLORIDA

### SARASOTA
*(Continued)*

*EVERYTHING IS GOOD AT*
*Martin's*
Featuring Sea Foods from Local Waters
RESTAURANT COFFEE SHOP
257 Main Street Pineapple Avenue

LaMODE
*"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"*
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
*Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS*
251 MAIN STREET
*"Meet me at La Mode"*

### ST. PETERSBURG

*Belle Co.*
MILLINERY and GOWNS
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
*for Women*
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES
5th St. and 1st Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

C. C. BENJAMIN
*Quality Meat and Groceries*
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 5701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
*A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices*
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

*Hairdressing*

HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop
104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
*Good Food—Excellent Service*
*Special Sunday Dinners*
*Reasonable Prices*
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
*"Call for your home-town paper"*
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Matrix Shoes ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
*All the New Spring Shades and Styles*
TILLINGHAST Inc.
421 CENTRAL AVENUE

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
*First Showing of*
TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Only. Made in One Quality
Phone M-1254

**MAAS**
The Haberdasher, Inc.
*Outfitters for Men and Boys*
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

*Leonard's Beauty Parlor*
*PERMANENT WAVE*
315 ZACK STREET Phone 3930

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WOLF BROTHERS, Inc.
*Everything to Wear for*
MEN and BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

**HOME** ECONOMY QUALITY SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

*Princess Boot Shop*
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
*Tampa's Leading Shoe Store*
SIZES 3 TO 9 WIDTHS AAAA TO C
*TEXACO PRODUCTS*
PERSBACKERS'
CERTIFIED SERVICE
900 Grand Central, Cor. S. Boulevard
Tampa, Fla. Phone H 25-013

## FLORIDA

### WINTER HAVEN

*Have You Been to*
WINTER HAVEN
*Visit Us When in Florida*
GRAY'S
*Distinctive Women's Wear*

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

*Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.*

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
*"Terms to suit your needs"*
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
*"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"*

LUX
Silks and woolens Dish washing Family washing Shampooing Floors and walls Rugs and carpets
*Sold by*
PIGGLY WIGGLY

FLOWERS
*for every occasion*
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

GARVIN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Radios
Electrical and Radio Supplies
75 Forsyth St., N. W. Wal. 2290

*You'll Enjoy Trading at*
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
*Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.*

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

### MACON

Jon Kroell Co.
*Women's and Misses' Dept.*
Cruise Clothes and New Fashions for Spring
456-460 Cherry Street

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

## NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

**COAL**
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
*Cold Storage for Perishables*
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 168

Floral Gardens
741 Main Street Phone 6324
Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Designs
Corsages, Decorations, Plants
ALBERT L. YARN M. S. COX
*Florist* *Landscaping*

### CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
*clean as a breath of Spring*
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Reliance Engineering Co.
Incorporated
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1202 DIAL 2-0533

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

# General Classified

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BRANDON ARMS APTS.
510 S KENMORE AVE., LOS ANGELES
An outstanding, impressive house in the exclusive Ambassador district; near church, cars, bus, stores, markets, etc.; 24-hour switchboard; garage facilities; maid service; large singles and doubles $35 to $75 per month

### HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLA — Modern 5-bedroom house completely furnished, 2 baths; 3-car garage; servants' quarters; all conveniences; season rental. MRS. NORA WALSH, Box 595.

### MUSIC COMPOSED & ARRANGED

POEMS set to music; melodies harmonized; songs marketed; send manuscripts; write for information. J. SANBORN MURPHY, Laguna Beach, Calif.

### PATENTS

PATENTS—Small ideas may have large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN 1709 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

### PERFUMES

HOVE'S SWEET OLIVE, a delightful fragrant memory of the Deep South; postpaid, 2 drams, 60 cents; ½ oz., $1.10; list of rare odeurs sent. 529 Rue Royal, New Orleans, La.

### REAL ESTATE

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
FINE INCOME PROPERTY
Ultra modern 8 unit Spanish apartment, completely furnished; established clientele; shows splendid net return on investment; investigation welcomed. Write Box 1421, Palm Springs, Calif.

225 ACRES, unimproved in southern Oregon, bordering Oregon Coast Highway, adjoining small town; plenty of water; brush covered; price $6000 cash. 1170 Flanagan St., Marshfield, Oregon

# Local Classified

## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A.; A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

### STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
*PHILATELIST*
Berne, Switzerland. Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

# Europe

## DENMARK

### COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1427

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149
*Good Quality Moderate Prices*

KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød" for lunch and parties.
V. Farimagsgade 11 Tlf. Central 10.260

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsdade 19 Tel. Byen 6785
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd

## GERMANY

### BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A
*Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section*

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herren-Zimmer, Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster. Massige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture

BUTCHERS
*Excellent Meat and Sausage*
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln N. Müllerstr. 63 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0785
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE

BAARSLAG'S
Bouwvedryf- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
*CONTRACTOR*
Aannemer Timmer-Meisel-smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a Tel. 554930 Gem. 22878

*ELECTRIC PRINTING*
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

A. L. A. M. GARAGE
Luxe Verhuurinrichting
Tel. 553750
van Bleiswykstraat 70

## NORWAY

### OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches (Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel 26261

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
*when you visit Stockholm*

PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
*Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.*
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 218558

*BOOKS—MAGAZINES STATIONERY*
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

*"The Oldest and Largest House"*
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
*Corsetière*
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 44.448

### BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—.—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

A. SIMON, Cutler
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
*Founded 1897*
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
*Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards*

HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
BEAUTY CULTURE
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
*Founded 1837* Tel. 23.208

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
*Installation and Sale of*
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
*for Travelling, etc.*
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31,521

All Sorts of BOOKS
*Obtainable From*
A FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandels A. G., Marktgasse 40
TEL. 21.455 and 41.061

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SALON DE COIFFURE
*for ladies and gentlemen*
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

*Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods*
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
*REPAIRS.*

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
*(Continued)*

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

### BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

*Salon special pour Dames*
*Mesdemoiselles Bigler*
*Bienne*
*Rue du Nidau 28* Tel. 28.91
*Hairdressing*

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
*WERNLI BISCUITS*

### GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

BOULANGERIE—PATISSERIE
Frédéric Petronio Rue Vallin 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS—Petits Fours
*CAKES*

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

La Tricoteuze de la Madeleine
MME. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites
Wools of all colours and qualities.
Instructions given free.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991

W. BERTRAND SUCCR
RUE DU RHONE 92

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
*Founded 1822*

### LAUSANNE

COAL WOOD GAS OIL
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens Dépôt de commandes
Magasin Caprez, Place St.-Francois
Pully, Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage

ARTISTIC HAND-KNOTTING STUDIO
*Materials Made to Order*
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

EPICERIE "MELROSE"
Charcuterie fine, Fruits, Chocolats fins
PLACE DE LA GARE 12
G. CURCHOD
TEL. 32.807 *(Groceries)*

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projects de Villas, Immeubles, Transformations
Tel. 25.461 Architect

### OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 Tel. 36.53
*(TAILOR)*

### ZURICH

Washing done by the
K I L O.
*Ask for particulars*
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NR. 54.200

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
*TEA-ROOM*
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

C. BOTHNER
Tel. 2-3941 80 St. George's Street
*Distributor for*
FRIGIDAIRE
Electric Refrigerators
PHILCO RADIOS
SAVAGE WASHERS
BEACH ELECTRIC RANGES
*PIANOS by BRASTED and MONINGTON & WESTON*

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
*EXPERT GROCERS*
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
*Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs*
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 98 St. George's St. Tel. 2 1253
*P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.*

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN
*(Continued)*

ATTWELL'S
*Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality*
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

### DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
313-315 West St. Phone 3299 central
*The Departmental Store With an Ideal*
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Club Arcade, Durban
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
*All Classes of Insurance.*
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
*Agent:* Mr. W. A. Burnham

Maddison's Fruit & Produce Co.
*Fruiterers and Greengrocers*
Stall 18, Market Hall
*Government and Municipal Contractors*
*Country Orders a Speciality*
*Bananas Packed for Export*

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

LOUDON BROS.
*GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS*
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
*Moderately Priced*
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery. Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3308

HENWOODS
FOR ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

### EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

### JOHANNESBURG

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 Market Street

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
*Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.*

"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street

BETTER VALUE IN FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
*Only Address:*
SLATER, JONES & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 Joubert Street

FAIRHAVEN
*"A quiet place of Residence"*
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone Cent. 00165.

Greaves for Gifts
*JEWELLERS*
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

INSURANCE
*of all kinds*
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only Best Coal Supplied
Wood—Logs or Chopped
Bradlow's Bldgs., Von Brandis St.
Phone 4464. P. O. Box 1239

THE MISSES HENDRIE
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard St.

"FIGARO"
*Ladies' Hairdressers*
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: P. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
*Latest Styles*
*Moderate Prices*
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG
*(Continued)*

*For Quality* *For Value*

Blinman's
*Everything for*
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
*A branch of Clephorn & Harris organisation.*
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

I. HUTCHESON O. K. BAZAARS
*Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon*
ALSO
"JUNE"
60 VON BRANDIS STREET

### PIETERMARITZBURG

KEAN'S PHONE 4146
LUNCHEONETTE AND TEA LOUNGE ON THE CORNER OF LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
*Picture Framer*
*Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer*
289 Church Street Phone 3094

The American Stores
*for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware*
140 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All.
*The World's Best Makes Stocked.*
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

### PRETORIA

289 CHURCH STREET

*Do Ye Ken?*
Solomon & McGlashan
Church Street
*The right place for good boots, shoes and men's outfitting.*

Mrs. T. M. SOUTHCOMB
KOEDOE ARCADE
*"Say It With Flowers"*
All seasonal plants and cut Flowers.
Prompt delivery. TRY US.

## AUSTRALIA

### ADELAIDE

THE COOPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

### BRISBANE

*Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs*
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
*Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders*
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

### MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
*Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.*

*For Fine Furs!*
F. Coats, Wraps, I. Neckwear SCHILLING
*Special Summer Prices*
*Furs Remodelled and Renovated*
8th Floor Manchester Unity Bldg.
Swanston St., C 1. Phone M 4136

GOOD TAILORING
From GOTAL MOVITZ Capitol House
COSTUMES SUITS from £6.6.0.
Swanston Street F. 2211

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE BEAUTY SALON F 2794
(Late San Francisco)
*EXPERT ATTENTION* IN ALL BRANCHES
*53 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg*

CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE
Sweet Smelling Fresh Towels
*For Office Use*
886 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE
Win. 683

## AUSTRALIA

### MELBOURNE
*(Continued)*

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.

BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

Paris Salon
MODEL HATS
REASONABLY PRICED
INCLEY
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
Est. 1887
TELEPHONE C.8866

Gouge Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
*ALSO ALL SUBURBS*
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

CREATIVELY— MELBOURNE'S LEADING COUTURIER LOUIS PELTIER
NICHOLAS BUILDING 37 SWANSTON STREET

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
*Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
*Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.*
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

*LADIES prefer*
BOND'S HATS
*With an Air*
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

"WILMAR" SALON
*CORSETS*
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
*LINGERIE*
Miss D. Williams
*294 Little Collins St. Cent. 5218*

Beaurepaire's
*Opposite Christian Science Church*
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
225 LATROBE ST., CITY
*Also at* BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
BATTERIES PETROL OILS RETREADING TYRES

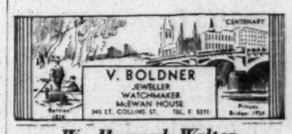
GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
NURSERIES
HAMPTON STREET, BRIGHTON

*"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"*
RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
Tel. Central 3356, 3357
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

RICHARDS SHOES
Central 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE *(Next McEwans)*
WE STOCK BEDGOOD FOOTWEAR

Woman's World
The Australian
*Recipes Fashions Articles Stories*
6d
Monthly
358 COLLINS ST.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St Malvern, S. E. 4




*W. Howard Walter*
OPTICIAN
*formerly practising as*
WALTER & BOWKER
115 ELIZABETH STREET,
PHONE F 4498 "Next McEwans"

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

## AUSTRALIA

### MELBOURNE
*(Continued)*

FURNISHINGS

CRAIG'S
Craig's Furnishings Departments specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
*The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions*

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security! INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St
Tel. C. 2001 TEL. C. 3356

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

MILLIGAN MOTORS Ltd. Pty.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
*"At the Junction"*
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

MERLES
GIFTS! FOR GIFTS GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE. MARINE. MOTOR CAR. GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU. 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

### PERTH

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
NEWSPAPER HOUSE PERTH
125 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE

### PARRAMATTA

### SYDNEY, N, S. W.

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
*Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.*

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel M. 3948

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £80,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5480

## AUSTRALIA

### SYDNEY, N. S. W.
*(Continued)*

*Where Quality and Low Prices Combine*
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney
*Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs*
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square Decige Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

W.A. WARD & Co
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
*Fresh Rabbits Daily*
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.
Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

The Crown Studios
*in Conjunction With*
THE SWISS STUDIOS
(A. A. BINNIE)
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
PORTRAITURE FOR THE FAMILY
Est. 48 years. M. A. 5329

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
*Watch and Jewellery Repair Service*
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
*of Quality and Value*
Corner Pitt and Market St.
*OPPOSITE FARMERS*

ROBIN Phone MA 7134
(REG.)
(Nell Purssey)
Maids' and Children's Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie, Shoes, Baby Wear.
*Customers may use their own materials.*
Her Majesty's Arcade, 26c The Promenade, Castlereagh St. Level, Opp. David Jones, SYDNEY

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Etc.
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers, Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1078

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
*Tie and Sox Specialist*
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St. SYDNEY

*"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"*
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
*Enquire about our Bachelor Service*
Phone F1502

STATIONERY and PRINTING
PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR TYPING and DUPLICATING
Blotting Paper; Carbon Papers; Typewriter Ribbons; Ink; Pencils; Paste; Rubber Stamps; Envelopes; Twine, etc.
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR OFFICE
K. A. WOOD
PRINTER AND STATIONER
Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney
Phone B 6909

MISS DUNN M3925
FULLER'S BUILDING
LADIES HAIRDRESSER
KING AND ELIZABETH ST.

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT STREET SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) PHONE B 4681

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 5516

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O., N. S. W.
*Optometrist and Optician*
Phone B 2652
Royal Exchange 56 Pitt St., Sydney

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings M.-W.-1273

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N, S. W.
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

*Authorized Distributors in All States*

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
*Sole Australian Agent*

Who Is Your Trustee?

Does he possess the knowledge and experience which the acceptance of that office demands?

Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.

offers unexcelled trust service—combining security and experience with efficient administration.

*Ask for explanatory booklet.*

25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Quality Inn

Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices

Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
*Proprietress*, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

J.B.GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
*All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.*
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
*Estab. 55 Years.* Phone MA 5583

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY
BREAD 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood. Phone: J. X. 1991

PAINTING AND DECORATING
Best quality materials and workmanship only.
GEORGE WARRILOW
*MASTER PAINTER*
45 Batemans Road, GLADESVILLE
*Estimates and specifications supplied.*

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
*Tailor*
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

Winifred R. G. Steber
*Pianoforte Playing*
INDIVIDUAL OR CLASS INSTRUCTION
Children's Music Classes—A foundation for the study of any instrument.
*Studios:*
44 Palings' Buildings, Sydney
Manly Literary Institute
Phone: Y. U. 3403

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
Opticians & Optometrists
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
F. Gardiner, Optometrist

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne, N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
*Handy to City and local Christian Science church*
Phone: X. 3344

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N, S. W.
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

STUDEBAKER

Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Service Station PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES Office M 4237 Sales 2 lines Service L 2781

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter St
*A corset for every figure.*
Phone B. 5260

FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
49 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY
[NEAR HOTEL AUSTRALIA]
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TEL. B 6061 THREE LINES CABLE ADDRESS FREDSEARL

GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

*Dadley's LTD.*
*Shoe Specialists*
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
PACKARD SLIPPERS
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Some who hear a call to public service may be ventriloquists

# Daily Features

There are no short cuts to success for the taxi driver

## Yucca Jim

*Right Place*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

I RECKON all the trainin' in the world won't make a fine gaited saddler out of a draft colt. When you try it, all you gain is to give him a taste for fine fodder an' fast company, an' when you put him back on the plow, I shouldn't be surprised none to speak of if he balks. A sight of mighty fine draft stock is plumb ruined by a course in law or some new-fangled profession. It's a good plan to study the abilities an' inclinations of the young stock before attemptin' to put 'em on the race track, so to speak.—*Yucca Jim.*

## A Word a Day

*Notes and Queries*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Act, react**—Although the second word is normally stressed on the second syllable, if it closely follows "act," emphasis is properly given to difference between the words. Hence, "*act, re'-act . . .*"

**Chronological**—The first *o* is short, *kron-o-loj'-ih-kal* (second *o* as in obey, third *o* short, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount; secondary stress on first syllable).

**Creator**—A letter from the publishers of Webster's, published on this page Jan. 2, 1935, authorizes the sounding of the *o* as in orb, rather than as *e* in maker, in the measured tempo of platform practice.

**Data**—The first *a* is preferably long.

**Guillotine**—When used as a noun, the word has emphasis on the first syllable; as a verb, the word takes emphasis on the third syllable. Hence, "guillotined" is sounded *gil-o-teend'*.

**Inertia**—Preferably three syllables, *in-ur'-sha*.

**Objective, subjective**—"Objective" relates to the nature of the object itself; "subjective" relates to the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object can only be subjective—they exist in the consciousness of the subject.

The objective character of an object is the force it exerts in causing the perceiver to accept it as such. The subjective character of it is the subject's view or opinion of it.

Objective reality is construed as the truth of an object itself. Subjective reality involves the subject's certainty of its truth.

"Objective," then, may be applied to that which belongs to, is due to, or proceeds from, an object. "Subjective" is applied to that which belongs to, is due to, or proceeds from the conscious subject.

**Obtained, retained**—See "act, react" for authority to stress the first syllable of "retained" when the words are found close together, and in this order.

**Saith**—One syllable, *seth*.

**Seeth**—Two syllables.

**Transient**—Preferably two syllables, *tran'-shent*.

**Webster's on "indissoluble"**—Commenting on the preference for principal stress on the third syllable, the publishers of Webster's write: "The information is both interesting and valuable. We cannot be sure when we can give official recognition to *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*, but this kind of information is just what we need in our files." Note below two more opportunities for service.

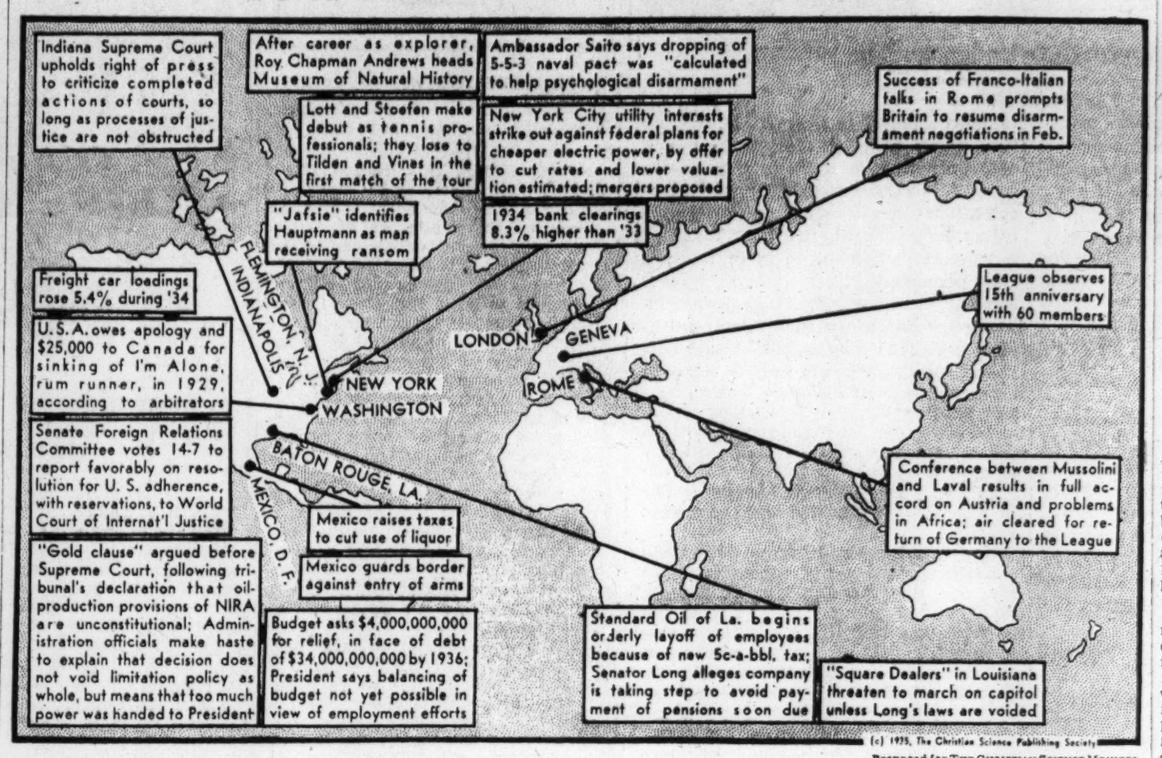
**Pontius**—A number of readers have objected to Webster's new preference for *Pon'-shus*. They think it should be *Pon'-tih-us*. A postal card is sufficient for your vote.

**Impious**—We detect a growing rebellion against sounding this word as though it were related to "imp." Many prefer the second *i* long—as something of the long *o* is retained in "impotent." Express your preference on the "Pontius" card.

## Today's Limerick

When chemicals don't effervesce
Or otherwise clearly expresce
Reactions. Be prudent!
One chemistry student
Was not—and swiftly made his egresce.

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Indiana Supreme Court upholds right of press to criticize completed actions of courts, so long as processes of justice are not obstructed
After career as explorer, Roy Chapman Andrews heads Museum of Natural History
Ambassador Saito says dropping of 5-5-3 naval pact was "calculated to help psychological disarmament"
Lott and Stoefen make debut as tennis professionals; they lose to Tilden and Vines in the first match of the tour
New York City utility interests strike out against federal plans for cheaper electric power, by offer to cut rates and lower valuation estimated; mergers proposed
Success of Franco-Italian talks in Rome prompts Britain to resume disarmament negotiations in Feb.
"Jafsie" identifies Hauptmann as man receiving ransom
1934 bank clearings 8.3% higher than '33
Freight car loadings rose 5.4% during '34
League observes 15th anniversary with 60 members
U. S. A. owes apology and $25,000 to Canada for sinking of I'm Alone, rum runner, in 1929, according to arbitrators
Senate Foreign Relations Committee votes 14-7 to report favorably on resolution for U. S. adherence, with reservations, to World Court of Internat'l Justice
Conference between Mussolini and Laval results in full accord on Austria and problems in Africa; air cleared for return of Germany to the League
"Gold clause" argued before Supreme Court, following tribunal's declaration that oil-production provisions of NIRA are unconstitutional; Administration officials make haste to explain that decision does not void limitation policy as whole, but means that too much power was handed to President
Mexico raises taxes to cut use of liquor
Mexico guards border against entry of arms
Budget asks $4,000,000,000 for relief, in face of debt of $34,000,000,000 by 1936; President says balancing of budget not yet possible in view of employment efforts
Standard Oil of La. begins orderly layoff of employees because of new 5c-a-bbl. tax; Senator Long alleges company is taking step to avoid payment of pensions soon due
"Square Dealers" in Louisiana threaten to march on capitol unless Long's laws are voided
INDIANAPOLIS
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LONDON
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ROME

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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*Scottish Workman's Effort*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Edinburgh

A FEW days ago the rector of a Scottish Episcopal church in one of the poorest quarters of this great city, met a parishioner who, there on the street, handed to him a small package as a contribution toward the reduction of the church debt. The story, although short and simple, is not frequently paralleled, and is well worthy of a place in the memory and regard of every religious worker.

This church, boasting not a single rich member, but many unemployed ones, found its debt steadily increasing until it had reached the embarrassing sum of £495. For some weeks work had been earnestly undertaken for help in the situation; and so impressed was one member—a working man—with the need and with the desire to help, that he resolved to give one-half of his life's savings toward reducing the debt.

The Rev. H. Agate-Williams, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Holyrood Road, accepted the gift on the street, and, thanking the donor, excused himself because of an urgent appointment. Getting home the rector passed the donation to his wife, who, undoing the packet was astonished to find it contained £1 notes—many soiled and some torn—to the amount of £87!

Over a number of years this Scottish workman had saved £174; but he had been so affected by the earnest efforts of the congregation that he was moved to give this generous sum.

## FACTS *about the* BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

*A Certain Nobleman*

WE READ in John 4:46-53 of how Christ Jesus healed the son of "a certain nobleman." There is some doubt as to the exact significance of the Greek term *basilikos*, here rendered "nobleman." Some have taken it as implying that he was a member of the royal family of the Herods; while others contend that he belonged to the Herodian party or held a position of high rank, either as an officer or courtier, in the retinue of Antipas, who was ruler of Galilee at this period. Thus the margin of the Authorized Version suggests the rendering "courtier or ruler," and that of the Revised Version, "king's officer."

In any case, there remains little doubt that he was a personage of importance and not a little wealth; and tradition has even identified him with Manaen, the foster-brother of Herod Antipas (Acts 13: 1); or with Herod's chief steward, Chuza (Luke 8:3).

## Remember?

When messenger boys on bicycles brought invitations to parties from the young men; and, if it was a dance, a P. S. was added which said, "The carriage will call at 8:30 o'clock"?

—*Mrs. F. A. M., Denver*

When grandmother would scrape out the coals from the outdoor oven and put in dough for baking?

—*Mallie E. Roth, Syberyville, Penna.*

When there were no vestibules on passenger trains, and in going from one coach to another you grabbed your hat with one hand and the brake wheel with the other, and made a leap as a handful of hot cinders went down the back of your neck?

—*W. H. B., Tulsa, Okla.*

## Brevities

**Worcester Evening Gazette:** Life on the farm can't be so dull after all. There's always the chance nowadays that some stratosphere gondola will plunk down on the old corn crib.

**Pathfinder:** We should like to know what the millionaire can substitute for the experience of making the last payment on some long-struggled-for article.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** An Aylmer (Ont.) household receives radio programs on its new cook stove. They say 15 minutes of torch singing bakes biscuits a golden brown.

**Humorist:** Dense fog invaded a village hall while a concert was being given. The conjurer had to cut his turn short, as he wasn't used to making things disappear into thick air.

**Punch:** At a freak dinner held recently all the guests stood up while eating. Riding-pupils, no doubt.

**Omaha World-Herald:** Nebraska Methodist preachers are heard asking for a minimum wage, but that is what we thought all of them always got.

## Quotation for Today

*TO DO anything because others do it, and not because the thing is good, or kind, or honest in its own right, is to resign all moral control and captaincy upon yourself.*—R. L. STEVENSON.

## The Horse Has Heard the Joke Before

Bored, the Horse Indulges in a Good, Hearty Yawn, Which Was Caught and Preserved for the Monitor Camera Club, by May C. Johnson, Los Angeles.

## Parables of Safed the Sage

*The Large Firecracker*

*The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.*

IT CAME to pass in the days of Old that a small boy bought for himself a Bunch of Firecrackers, that he might shoot them off on the Fourth Day of July. And he was Perfectly Happy until his Firecrackers gave out, save that he met a boy who had a Five-Cent Cracker that made more noise than his Whole Bunch. And he determined to go him One Better.

And the next year he bought a Ten-Cent Cracker; and in the year that followed, he bought a Cracker that cost Twenty-Five Cents.

And by that time he was the admiration of all the boys. But he considered that now he had them going, they would all buy Twenty-Five Cent Crackers in the next year, and there were no larger ones in the store.

Therefore did he study the mechanism of the Firecracker, and he bought Powder, and Fuse, and Paper and Glue, and he took Clay to stop the ends of the Cracker, and he rolled the paper around the powder, and made a Firecracker as large as a length of Stove Pipe.

And it all went exactly as he had anticipated, save that the Coroner had to get into his Ford Car and ride over about seven townships before he could decide where to hold the Inquest.

Now I have lived long since that day, and I have seen the process repeated more than once. I have seen men spreading themselves like Green Bay Trees, and determined to make more Noise than their neighbors could not surpass.

And several times in the history of the human race, I have had occasion to look around to find those same people, and, lo, they could not be found. Yea, I searched diligently for them, but they had fired their big Cracker, and blown up with it.

Now this have I observed concerning those men who seek to outdo their neighbors, that an Whole Bunch of Medium Sized Firecrackers costeth no more than one Big Cracker, and that the Bunch lasteth longer, and so doth the man who Fireth them.

## What They Say

**Hurdling Obstacles**

Unshakable sanity, invincible patience, and tireless good will, in the long run can overcome most things that may be brought against them."—*King George.*

**Zeppelin Service**

"I hope to be able in 1935 to start a regular service between Germany and the United States with our new airship, the LZ-129."—*Dr. Hugo Eckener.*

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

*The Carton Man*

THE request for an empty carton gave one unemployed man an idea for being of service, and the idea has since provided him with a large business.

Into his empty shed he gathered boxes, cartons, and packing cases. Merchants were glad to have them carried away. Broken ones were mended, soiled ones were cleaned, and from the scraps of old material he sold bundles of kindling. The business grew until a delivery service was added. He has studied the needs of packers, and is often called into consultation for specially shaped cases.

The bulk of his business comes from housewives, who telephone him what they wish to mail, and the size; he brings a suitable box, packs and weighs the article, estimates and collects the postage, and attends to the mailing.

Mrs. Vora S.

## In Lighter Vein

**Getting Acquainted**

Four-year-old Betty and her mother were guests for the first time in a home where a family cow was kept. In the evening when the man of the house was bringing the cow in from a near-by lot where she had been grazing, Betty was most interested, and wished very much to lead her through the gate. Feeling that this privilege could not yet wisely be granted, he gently explained, "You see, Betty, the cow doesn't know you yet."

In a few moments, when the cow stood quietly, Betty walked in front of her; and as nicely as she ever introduced her little boy and girl friends, said smilingly, "Miss Cow, this is Miss Betty."

Then she turned to the man, held out her hand for the rope, and said, "Now, let me lead her."

**Too Thoughtful**

A certain Oxford professor returned from church one Sunday morning, triumphantly waving an umbrella.

"Well, my dear," he said to his wife, "you will kindly observe that I have not left it behind in the pew today."

"No," smiled the wife; "the trouble is that you didn't take one with you. You'll find yours in the hall."—*Wall Street Journal.*

**Nine Tenths of the Law**

Small Phyllis was passing the federal building with her mother. Pointing to the roof of the building, she demanded: "Mother, what's that?"

"The flag, dear."

"The flag?"

"Yes, the flag. Your flag and my flag—"

"Then," exclaimed Phyllis, "let's go up and get it!"

## Daily Anecdote

*Overture to Don Giovanni*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

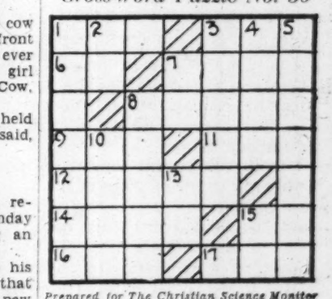
MANY musical critics consider the overture to Don Giovanni as Mozart's greatest work. There is an interesting story connected with this composition.

The opera was first presented in Prague, in 1787. On the night before its public presentation a general rehearsal was held. At that time the music for the overture had not been written. When Mozart returned to his apartments near midnight, he asked his wife to remain with him and keep him awake while he wrote the overture.

This she endeavored to do, but Mozart alternately slept and worked. At last his wife induced him to take a short nap, agreeing to awaken him in an hour. At the end of the hour he was sleeping so soundly that she permitted him to sleep another hour. At 5 o'clock in the morning she awoke him.

At 7 o'clock the music copiers arrived, according to agreement, and found the overture completed. Only by fast work were they able to have the parts ready for the orchestra players, and it was played without rehearsal.

## Cross-Word Puzzle No. 50



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Lawless crowd
3—Head covering
6—Jewish month
7—The bishop of Rome
8—Carnivorous
9—Arabian garment
11—King of Judah
12—The diatonic scale
14—Goddess of discord
15—Pronoun
16—Ocean
17—High hill

**Down**

1—Controls
2—River in Siberia
3—Gem weight
4—Sacred Egyptian bull
5—To flatter
7—River in Italy
8—Genus of trees
10—Discloses
13—Pronoun
15—Interjection

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Xcuse It, Please*"

By CARMACK

Today I was thinking how much I liked the door that goes around and around in the big store down on the Busy Boulevard—
But as I was going through it, it suddenly stopped and I got a good bump on the nose—
And while I was looking to see if I could get someone to come to my rescue, it began to turn again—
And I got another bump—this time in the rear—
So now I'm beginning to wonder if the old-fashioned doors aren't the best after all—at least for pups—

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) • • — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### The Approach to Understanding

*The World's Week*

SURROUNDED with a kingdom's treasures, vested with economic power over a nation, Solomon yet desired one thing more. And not only in his waking hours. For it is recorded that in a dream he uttered his desire, and heard an answer:

> Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies; but has asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment; behold I have done according to thy words. . . . And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches, and honour.

The last week has calendared developments which illustrate the need of today's economic leadership for the very "wisdom of Solomon," and events which indicate some approach to the understanding for which he prayed. Of course, the need and the approach intermingle so as to make neither accurately measurable. But their traces are nevertheless unmistakable. For example:

*In President Roosevelt's budget announcement.*

The President asks for $4,000,000,000, not to support the unemployed in idleness but to provide them work. Whatever the pitfalls of the new relief program, at least to the extent that it demands of its beneficiaries the exercise of human energy and capabilities, it approaches a proper understanding of relief economics. Said Solomon, "Wealth gotten by vanity shall diminish, but he that gathereth by labor shall increase."

*In Great Britain's assumption of responsibility for maintenance of its low-paid workers.*

Social insurance efforts signify progress toward better understanding of the present-day economy. When Solomon emphasized the worker's importance as producer by saying "Much food is in the tillage of the poor," the economic problem was one of lack. The machine has lessened but by no means extinguished the worker's importance as producer. But it has emphasized with all the finality of a Solomon the worker's importance as consumer. This dual indispensability of the wage earner has long been tacitly recognized. But the increasing understanding of modern economics is bringing open acknowledgment of it.

*In the United States Supreme Court decision against NIRA measures to control the petroleum industry.*

Disruption of oil prices in the past has been such as to endanger the capital of thousands of large and small investors and the wages of oil workers as well, and has clearly shown the need of control measures. Whether the control laws which the Supreme Court discredited were fair to independent producers is a question that should be examined before new oil conservation and marketing laws are enacted. But an even more important consideration than this led to the Court's ruling. By its decision the Court sacrificed a temporary economic gain in favor of the permanent gains which peoples acquired with democratic government. The gains are safeguarded in a constitution which is flexible enough to have outlasted a century and a half of history's most rapid economic change. The oil control scheme violated this constitution. Solomon, convinced of the goodness of his doctrine, also exhorted his children to remember the law.

*In the conversations between the French Foreign Minister and the Italian Premier.*

Not long ago a Japanese statesman startled western news readers with the assertion that idealism has no place in international relations. This should not be true. And even if the outcome of the Mussolini-Laval talks looks more like diplomatic horse-swapping than like fruits of national altruism, the resultant economic strengthening of certain territories should have effects on their populations similar to those which would be hoped for by economic idealists. In a good trade, as Sir Norman Angell brings out so well in his excellent book on money, both parties gain. A more Solomon-like understanding of this economic rule is needed in diplomacy. Nations, or their representatives, still seem to feel, as the economically ignorant primitive traders did, that if one party gains the other must lose.

As is pointed out in the article titled "Divine Economics" on the Monitor's Home Forum Page today, merely human methods must be "transitory, experimental, and largely uncertain." How uncertain are such methods may be seen in the number of experiments or plans advocated and pursued in the last few years. It is evident that economic leaders in this period of uncertainty could not do better than go to the source that Solomon trusted for his understanding. For an adequate understanding would reveal that the key to business revival is not simply confidence in the outlook for profits but confidence that honesty and justice will prevail in business dealings. That Solomon knew the importance of preserving such confidence is evident from his petition for understanding to judge his people. And it is recorded that when he ruled, he had "peace on all sides round about him." Not simply absence of armed conflict, it should be noted, but economic peace in which Judah and Israel "dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree."

### Mexico vs. Maguey

WHEN President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico announced that he would increase the taxes on intoxicating liquors in Mexico so as to decrease their consumption, especially by the Indians, he demonstrated not only his personal courage but his deep-seated interest in Mexico's working people. He knows that they can afford neither the price they pay for these intoxicating liquors nor the loss in time, energy and self-control which indulgence brings.

Even the casual tourist in Mexico will appreciate the courage of his action. Field after field of maguey plants, growing in symmetrical rows and carefully cultivated, reveal the extent of this industry. Millions of dollars are invested in the production of this plant from which Mexico's cheapest intoxicating beverages are distilled. Any substantial decrease in the consumption of *tequila* and *pulque* will ruin the investments of many business men and will cause them to protest violently against the President's action.

Of this fact the President was aware. With a fair-minded realism, yet withal a determination not to recede from his position, he seeks to give the producers of maguey every chance to swing into some other field or to find new uses for this ubiquitous plant. He knows, furthermore, that the industry antedates the colonial period. Undaunted, however, and flying in the face of a potentially dangerous opposition, he has set his course.

President Cardenas is not inspired merely by a sentimental love for the Indians of his native land. He understands the economic losses which accumulate from the days of labor which are lost because of drunkenness. But he has a profounder conviction that the habit is morally as well as materially detrimental to the interests of Mexico.

### Maids and Manners

A STARTLING age this in which we live. And the most startling part of it is that its effect on some people is to make them immune from being startled whatever happens.

The other day a triple-engined French airplane failed to make a happy landing, crashing instead into the side of a house in Croydon, Eng. Miss Edith Martin, busy in the kitchen, saw the plane taxiing, out of control, toward her garden gate. A moment later it came to a stop right against the gas stove, having demolished the scullery, the kitchen wall and taken off half of the roof.

Did Miss Martin betray agitation at this unconventional method of calling? She did not. As the petrol from the smashed-up plane streamed around the kitchen floor, she shut off the gas in the stove to avert fire, and pushed her father out into the garden. Her quick action probably also helped the pilot who was happily unhurt.

Madame de Sévigné in the famous letters to her daughter showed a distinct flair for the *convenances* required in the seventeenth century when meeting unaccustomed circumstance, but she never had to advise what the young person should do when airplanes interrupt the cooking in the kitchen. The practical and modern Miss Martin would probably be "startled" if told she was of the stuff of which heroines are made.

### Marcella Sembrich

MARCELLA SEMBRICH left an indelible mark on the musical history of her time. She was active as singer and teacher for more than half a century. Joining the Metropolitan Opera Company more than 50 years ago, she was one of the bright particular stars of the Golden Age of opera in New York. After her retirement in 1909, at the height of her fame, she devoted herself for the rest of her long career to training new singers to follow in her steps. Her influence as a teacher was as notable as her success as an artist.

Music was Mme. Sembrich's chief concern, but she was more than a singer, more than a musician. Those associated with her pay tribute to her qualities as a woman and as a citizen. She was generous in devoting her talents to worthy causes. Polish by birth, she served, like that other great Polish artist, Paderewski, the cause of her native land during the World War. She organized the Polish Relief Committee in America, and her last public recitals were for the benefit of Polish war sufferers. In San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, she gave a concert to reimburse the members of the opera company who had lost instruments and other possessions. She will be remembered for her character no less than for her services to art.

### Russellian Economics

*Book of the Day*

IN SPITE of the obvious necessity created by his title, Mr. Bertrand Russell fails throughout FREEDOM AND ORGANIZATION, 1814-1914 (London: Allen & Unwin. 15s. New York: Norton. $3.50) to define what he means by "freedom," and leaves us in some doubt at the end as to whether he attaches any other meaning to it than is contained in the various schools of political theory which he discusses. Yet his discussion of them is designed to show that their various theories of freedom are to a large extent self-defeating, and he must attach some other meaning to the conception than the ones he regards as inadequate.

The failure is important, for it is not only plutocrats who feel that freedom is endangered almost as much by the theories of the political Left as by the present practice of the plutocracy. It may indeed be argued that freedom is a *chimaera*, that the real *desiderata* of social effort are economic security and the opportunity for individual development only along lines satisfactory to society, and that the real evil of society today is not excessive discipline but the escape from discipline on the part of one class, and its perversion in their interests. If this is Mr. Russell's opinion he should state it clearly, and thus give significance to his criticism of other theories and systems.

Apart from this defect Mr. Russell shows himself, as usual, a competent and witty critic and historian. His history is, it is true, rather sketchy, but the essentials are all there, and it serves his purpose as a background to the political theories of the period.

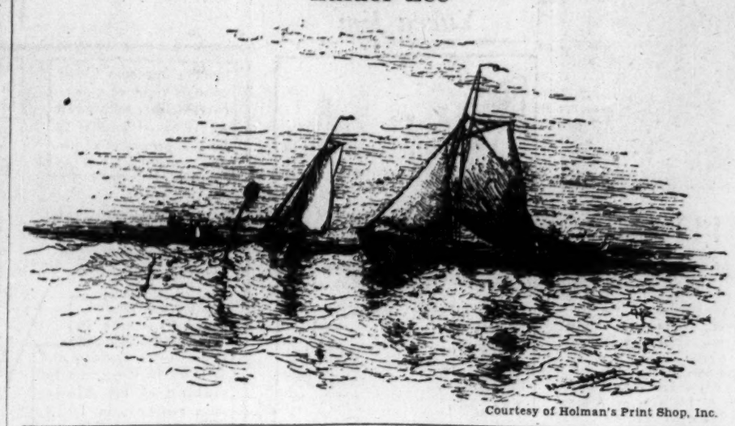
In his treatment of Marx he is both sober and just. He acknowledges Marx's importance as a philosopher, admits the important limitations in his economic theory and sums him up as the first eminent economist to examine his science from the standpoint of the nongoverning classes. The whole of this section is of great importance to both Marxists and non-Marxists.

The most interesting part of the book, however, is the analysis of Liberalism, and its association with the theory of nationality, a perversion of which is the backbone of reaction today, and with the Romantic movement in Europe and especially in Germany. Treitschke's summary of the aims of German nationalism makes it hard for us to realize that it represented not Reaction, but the Liberal section of opinion in its time. The ideas there associated are still very imperfectly disentangled in men's minds.

Mr. Russell's conclusion, that the forces which made for war in 1914 are still in active operation, appears, after his analysis, unescapable. This book is not his smallest contribution to their defeat.

ALAN M. WELLS

### Zuider Zee



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

## By Bus Across a Sea

"DOOD WATER" is the name of a talking film in Dutch, which won high honors in the international competition in Venice some months ago. This film with music directed by Willem Mengelberg I saw and heard on its first day of public presentation in The Hague and it was magnificent in its beauty and pathos. Understanding no word of the Dutch dialogue I was nevertheless thrilled to the core by the situation which it depicted so vividly.

It was a prophetic film, for the "water" to which its title refers, is not yet "dood" (dead). The fishermen of this water, which is, of course, the Zuider Zee, are the sturdy sons of Volendam and Monnikendam and they still catch their regular hauls. In fact, a strange phenomenon has occurred, for in the two seasons since the great North Holland-Friesland dike was closed, dealing a mortal blow to the Zuider Zee, the hauls of fish have been the greatest in history. No one understands this mystery, this strange potency of a fish "market" cut off sharply from its source of supply.

* * *

The Indian summer of this sea, to change our metaphor abruptly, will not last. Its October moves relentlessly toward its November and December. The Zuider Zee has already become Lake Ijsel and its waters are freshening and sweetening to the great benefit of crops and cattle. The first polder has been diked and drained, and though it is by far the smallest of the four contemplated, it is nevertheless the largest polder in the world, comprising 48,000 acres of land snatched from a greedy sea. Ten feet below the level of this sea men plow the fertile soil, plant corn and build cozy homes. It has been said that twice in history man has stepped into nature's field and done things that only nature should be able to do. He has built a mountain of many peaks on Manhattan Island, and he has built a country out of the North Sea, where once the wind lashed water into foam. Both constructions still go on.

By an eighteen-mile dike, which is 400 feet wide, the North Sea is held at bay while Holland filches a half million acres from her ancient enemy. Just now I have crossed this dike in a comfortable state automobile bus, bowling along at high speed as if in derision of nature. Never until September, 1933, had this sea been crossed by motor wheels, except in the freak winter of 1928-29 when all Europe reverted to the ice age and the whole Zuider Zee became a motor speedway.

My dash across the dike has been accomplished in spectacular weather. As we pulled away from the island of Wieringen, where Germany's Crown Prince found refuge for so many years, a violent snow squall sprang from inky clouds, and vivid flashes of lightning split the squall. Thunder added its crashes and diapason rumbles to the shriek of the wind and the thumping of the waves on the outer edge of the sea wall, but our big bus laughed off this petulance of the defeated elements and went its smooth way to Friesland.

* * *

Midway on the long dike is an imposing monument commemorating the great day when the last gap was closed. It was May 27, 1932, and Holland had cause to rejoice, for there had been grave fears that the last gap never could be closed at all, that all the huge effort and expense of the whole thing would be wasted.

What romance lies in that struggle against nature. As the dam which was to shut out the sea neared completion the gaps of open water diminished and the currents increased correspondingly in force. Finally there were only three small places to be closed, but Luna, queen of tides, was now thoroughly aroused. She determined to keep on filling and emptying the vast basin of the Zuider Zee twice a day, as she had always done, a basin covering nearly 1400 square miles. This feat she accomplished through three narrow channels.

Finally one channel was closed, the "Blinde Geul." Two were left. The current in-and-out became terrific, sometimes twenty-one feet a second. Pile worms joined in the moon's attack on this absurd man-made plan. They ate ferociously like so many starved rats but men rushed up an armada of hopper barges loaded with clay. Men conquered again and closed the Middelgronden gap.

Only the Vlieter gap in the western section near Wieringen remained open but this still breathed out defiance. The catastrophe which had been long dreaded now occurred. The savage current, which amounted almost to a cataract, "scoured" the bottom to a depth of ninety feet. The Dutch men, however, temporarily curved the dike, baffled the current a bit, caught the moon napping, and hurled in a veritable avalanche of material. The last gap was closed.

* * *

Whistles blew, sirens wailed. Holland shouted in triumph, for it had paved the way for new homes for 300,000 of its crowded citizens. It had taken the decisive step toward adding 7 per cent to the kingdom of Holland. And incidentally it had tied quaint Friesland much closer to the heart of the country. Leeuwarden is now neighbor to the province of North Holland. And those oddly named towns of Friesland, Workum and Dokkum and Winsum, Jellum and Boxum and Sneek have joined both hands with Alkmaar and Amsterdam.

There is sadness to this romance of conquest. Marken will one day be a country village, lost in a vast polder. Volendam and Monnikendam, with their clustering masts, will have for "water front" a mere canal. But the sea will live again as rich land. Some charming costumes will disappear. Some tourist cameras will not click. But Holland, teeming with a population of 600 to the square mile, will have more room to breathe.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Public's Right Paramount*

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is a saying that delays are dangerous. No doubt this is true, but it does not always follow that they are disastrous or, in the end, fatal. The final lines of a familiar adage have it this way: "Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all." Out of confusion will come order, and out of strife will come, sometime and in some way, a gratifying measure of accord.

A day or two ago, in a decision rendered by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the right of the State Department of Public Works to regulate the use of billboards on private property within view of the highways was upheld. Final action comes at the end of a legal battle which has dragged its slow length along for nine years. During all this time the abuses complained of and the consequent damage to property adjacent to objectionable billboards have continued. Delays have been made possible by the action of a single member of the court who found reason to grant a temporary injunction when the billboard advertising concerns sought to have the law declared unconstitutional and confiscatory.

* * *

The decision finally reached is important. Perhaps every state in the country has awaited the result of this test case. The abuses complained of in Massachusetts are common everywhere. Vast sums have been expended, even during the time the case has been in the courts, in erecting ornate and glaring signs in direct violation of the authority of the Public Works Department. The consequent loss which it now seems certain will be sustained by the promoters and owners will, unavoidably, be great.

The court, in a lengthy opinion written by Chief Justice Rugg, clearly establishes the right of the public in and along highways and streets as paramount to the right of any individual or group of individuals. Structures which are designed to attract the attention of travelers from the roadway, either in city or country, increase the hazards to both drivers and pedestrians. It is declared that the rules which the decision of the court establishes as sound, tend directly to protect persons traveling upon the highways from the intrusion of "public announcements thrust before their eyes by signs and billboards." The right of a traveler upon the highways to a peaceful and unannoyed journey is recognized.

But apart from this more or less personal or utilitarian consideration is that which the court refers to as one of "grandeur and beauty of scenery." These, the court says, contribute highly important factors to the public welfare of a state. "To preserve such landscape from defacement promotes the public welfare and is a public purpose." The opinion continues: "Even if the rules did not rest upon the safety of public travel and the promotion of comfort for travelers, we think that the preservation of scenic beauty and places of historical interest would be a sufficient support for them."

* * *

Expressly determining the constitutional question raised by the billboard proprietors, the court concurs in the conclusion that in the determination to preserve such historical shrines as Concord, Boston Common, and the Public Garden, the denial to renew permits for disfiguring advertising signs violates no right secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution. The public's right is again declared paramount.

In the light of all that has followed the action of a single justice of the court in granting a restraining order preventing enforcement of the order of the public works authorities, a change in the method of procedure in this and similar cases might well be considered. Assuming the solvency of the state and its ability to respond in damages in event of an adverse decision where interference with or destruction of a private right is alleged, would not the welfare of the public be better assured were it made possible to enforce such orders, allowing those aggrieved or damaged to seek money compensation in a suit at law? By that method, entirely possible to achieve, the larger right of the public would be protected and connived delays avoided.

It has become a favorite diversion of the American people to complain of the law's delays and the tardiness of justice. Rules of practice and procedure which have been allowed to permit litigants and persons accused of crimes and misdemeanors to defeat the progress of court proceedings have accumulated with at least the tacit consent of the electorate.

Many of the existing abuses can be corrected by means available. State legislators and members of both houses of Congress are the representatives and servants of the people who elect them. Court reforms seem difficult from within. Those who, from without, discover the need of such reforms, have it within their power to accomplish them. The public right, in a democracy, is, and always will be, paramount to the right of any individual or any class.

### Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

#### "Reviewing the Critics"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial, "Reviewing the Critics," probably many an artist of the stage and concert hall will agree that the critics' critic deserves an encore. Once I discussed this question of newspaper criticism with an actor.

"Don't take their childish prattle too seriously," he urged; adding, "We never do."

"What about all the favorable reviews?" I asked.

"Did I ever show you my scrap book?" rejoined my philosophical thespian friend.

And there they were. H. T.

West Medford, Mass.

## The Wide Horizon

### Consumers and Recovery

*Excerpts from a memorandum submitted by the Consumers' Advisory Board to the National Industrial Recovery Board*

WHEN the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed in 1933 Congress included in its statement of policy its purposes "to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production . . . to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products . . . and to conserve natural resources."

With these purposes the Consumers' Advisory Board is in complete accord. The board believes that such policies should have dominated the administration of the act and should be made effective in the revision which the new Congress is now compelled to undertake. If the Recovery Act, in its practical application, has unduly restricted production, prevented the fullest possible utilization of productive capacity or failed to increase consumption, it is because the pressure of special interests for individual advantage has diverted the course of the act from that which Congress intended it to follow.

* * *

The problem before the Congress is no simple one. . . . It raises the whole question of enforced competition as opposed to controlled monopoly. Every citizen has an interest in these issues both as a producer and as a consumer. The evidence is conclusive that the people of the United States do not have and never have had an average standard of living high enough to justify complacent acquiescence in any program which restricts production. Thousands are improperly fed, badly housed, inadequately clothed. In such a situation it is fantastic to talk of overproduction.

The consumer wants a low price, but he does not want such a price if it is to be obtained only by depressing labor standards, by impairing the quality of goods, by practicing misrepresentation or by squandering precious natural resources. He does, however, want the lowest price which is consistent with conservation, with honest merchandising, with proper quality and with decent wages and hours and working conditions. Adoption by industry of codes of fair competition confined to the establishment of minimum conditions of employment, minimum quality guarantees and minimum competitive standards might have provided such a program. That the present codes have gone far beyond these simple minima is a matter of common knowledge.

* * *

Prohibitions against sales below "cost" with industry itself determining "cost," basing point price systems, minimum mark-ups, maximum trade-ins, resale price maintenance, limitations on discounts and guarantees, minimum prices —such restrictive code provisions have little to do with the establishment of basic standards for labor, quality standards for the consumer or simple honesty for the trade. They may be used, directly or indirectly, to control prices and profits. They aim not to regulate competition but to eliminate it. In so far as they boost prices they operate to reduce output and impair living standards. . . . Such powers cannot safely be intrusted to private agencies unless accompanied by effective public supervision.

Natural resources industries such as lumbering, bituminous coal mining and petroleum extraction, differ from other code-controlled industries in that they alone present the problem of conservation. The active competition which elsewhere serves the consumer's interest here occasions flagrant waste. It is unthinkable, therefore, that they should again be subjected to the antitrust laws. But code control is not the only alternative. The codes are concerned not with ultimate shortages but with temporary surpluses. They are directed not toward the conservation of resources but toward the conservation of profits. The natural resources industries must be regulated by public agencies for the common welfare.

* * *

In other industries, not a few in number, monopolistic control is notoriously present. Competition had passed away long before the enactment of NIRA. It could not conceivably be resurrected by the reapplication of the antitrust laws. Here these laws are impotent. But we are not ready to go to the other extreme of applying public utility regulation, controlling securities, accounts and services, determining valuations and setting rates. We are confronted, therefore, with the necessity of applying some other type of control. The code of fair competition is one of the many weapons in the arsenal of public control. It deserves a further trial.

It seems desirable in any future continuation of the NRA to confine the great majority of the codes to a few simple provisions covering clearly established unfair trade practices, incorporating publicly approved consumer standards, prohibiting child labor, setting maximum hours and minimum wages, and providing for the right of collective bargaining. The Government, if it is to prevent competitive impairment of labor standards, must retain the right to impose such codes and must itself provide for the enforcement of their labor provisions.